





hope of bringing the whole country into the category of New York and Maryland.

"This, then," he said, "is the issue of the land, as practiced by New York and Maryland, be permitted to establish a doctrine which, carried to its logical conclusion, means the destruction of constitutional government, and the disappearance of those guarantees of life, liberty and property which are essential to the security and well-being of the people and to the continuation of our form of government."

"The issue cannot be evaded. It must be brought to a conclusion in the forthcoming national campaign. The contest between the two great political parties for the control of the Presidency and the Congress of the United States affords the only national referendum for the decision of great questions of this kind, and we must have the courage and sincerity to present this issue squarely to the people, so that their judgment may be rendered in the light of reason and with full knowledge of the facts."

**Effect of Repeal**

New York's repeal of its state enforcement act, Mr. McAdoo continued, made unavailable for enforcement purposes some 32,000 state officials, including judges, prosecuting attorneys, and state police, and left the task to a federal force of only about 500 persons. He added that a similar situation obtained in Maryland.

As a part of any effort to secure enforcement and obedience of the dry law, Mr. McAdoo advocated a campaign of education, including a short course in every public school designed to acquaint the pupils with the evils and dangers of intoxicants and narcotics.

"Present conditions cannot be allowed to continue," he said. "If the law is a good law it must not be repealed; and if it remains unenforced it must be enforced."

"The patriotic intelligence of the country should be directed to the best means of securing enforcement."

**Inadequate Funds**

"Thus far no effective effort on the part of the Federal Government has been made. This is due partly to inadequate appropriations and partly to the failure of the Federal Government to secure from the states the co-operation which is essential if enforcement is to be made less difficult and more successful."

"It is of outstanding importance to impress the fact that the powers of government must be entrusted only to those who have the honest will to enforce the law. It is not to be expected that the law will be enforced by officials who are hostile to it and who are willing to remit the performance of their public duties in exchange for political or personal advantage."

## NEW YORK SUBWAY ASKS 7-CENT FARE

### Increase Would Amount to \$23,000,000 Annually

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—A 7-cent fare on the subway and elevated lines is sought by the Transit Commission, which is in a notice just filed with the Transit Commission, the fare to go into effect at the end of five days. Turnstiles to receive a metal token and plans for selling tickets in blocks for 35 cents, with a 10-cent rebate to be paid at some possible future date in the event the rate were later found unjustified, were reported to have been made.

The Interborough plans to take its case into the courts on the same basis that other utilities have done, and to seek to restrain the transit boards from refusing permission to the company to charge what it claims to be a fair rate for service. On the basis of riders handled, it is computed that such an increase should it become effective and remain so, would result in increased earnings of more than \$23,000,000 annually.

## MANITOBA TO TAKE ALL LIQUOR PROFITS

WINNIPEG, Man. (P)—Manitoba's new liquor bill providing for the sale of beer by the glass and the purchase of hard liquors under a cash-and-carry system from Government stores was adopted by the Legislature yesterday and will probably be proclaimed on Feb. 15.

Under the act, provision is made for local option in the 23 dry constituencies of the province. The liquor commission is also given wider powers and severe penalties are provided for infractions of the law. The Government is to take all the liquor profits instead of dividing them with the cities as at present and has the right to purchase or erect a brewery if conditions warrant.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**HICKOX**  
SCHOOL  
Day and Evening  
Sessions  
Piano Solo  
Copy to Mr. Boston  
The Hickox School

## DRY LAW FACTS TOLD TO WOMEN BY JANE ADDAMS

### Gains in Family Welfare in Immigrant Section of Chicago Described

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—Looking at the results of prohibition from the point of view of a social worker with nearly 40 years' experience in one of the most congested immigrant neighborhoods of Chicago, Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, presented the facts as she knows them to the Chicago Women's Club, and gave her conclusion:

"I'm for it; I'm very much for it," she said.

Families getting a fuller share of the wage earner's income, thanks to the abolition of the anxiety of awaiting drunken husbands; children more regular at school; politics taken out of the saloon, are some of the benefits Miss Addams said were observable in her own neighborhood.

**No Arguments for Repeal**

Enforcement is far from what it should be, she indicated in a report of bootlegging activities as they came under her observation. Yet, she pointed out, lack of enforcement is a poor argument for repeal.

"To give up the Eighteenth Amendment now would not even be to get a negative result," she said. "We would never be clear as to the real effect of prohibition. In this aspect the present failure is like the failure of the first attempts in the South after the abolition of slavery. Yet in three generations no one would venture to say that the descendants of slaves are not enormously better off."

"People say there is as much liquor consumed now as there used to be," she continued, "but I've never known any reputable statistician who says so. Think of the great trucks that stood all up and down the street, before prohibition, trucks that took a half hour to unload. It can't be possible that bootleggers have the facilities for doing anything on that scale."

"Disreputable dance halls were formerly drenched with liquor, she continued, in cities changes under prohibition. There has been a surprising increase of large and decent dance halls where liquor is not permitted. On the other hand there has been a large growth of cabarets and roadhouses."

**New Use Temperance Drinks**

"In our neighborhood we have seen a change of custom among foreign people who now use temperance drinks for their festivities. We rent Bowen Hall at Hull House for these occasions."

"For a time drinking liquor was considered rather sporty by the younger people but there is a general impression that this bragadoocio movement is spending itself."

"The care of children has improved. Mothers have been relieved of much anxiety, for there is no greater anxiety for a mother than that of expecting her husband to come home drunk."

"Crime among the bootleggers and the 'hi-jackers' who live by holding up the bootleggers, has resulted in amazing violence because neither group can look to the police for protection, the whole trade being practically unpoliced. There has been an enormous gain if all firearms could be taken out of the situation, removing them from private citizens first and then from the police, as in England."

## EDITOR GIVES PROSPERITY AIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

Well-paid workers are good customers, and that good customers keep the factory wheels moving.

**Two Ways Given**

"There are two ways of increasing purchasing power—first, by reducing prices to the present salary and wage dollar will buy more goods, and second, by increasing the number of salary and wage dollars. We are using both methods in this country. Improvement in management, elimination of production wastes, simplification of varieties in all manner of products, standardization of materials and parts, and last, but not least, research—all these are mechanisms that we are applying, and that lead to relatively lower production costs, relatively lower selling prices and constantly higher purchasing power of the dollar."

"In addition, we have increased the number of salary and wage dollars faster than the cost of living has increased. More and more, we are abandoning the theory of the 'living wage.' We believe in something more liberal, in what I call a 'security wage,' a wage that provides not merely a decent living but enough margin to own a home, to educate the family, and lay up savings that will secure the worker against the fears of unemployment, sickness and old age."

**Industrial Co-operation**

"An additional large advantage of having well-paid salary and wage earners, is the industrial co-operation that results. Well-paid workers, under wise leadership, are ambitious, saving and contented, and help reduce production costs. The combination of such workers, fair-minded capital and efficient management, makes an impregnable industrial system."

Taking note of the point made by Foster and Catchings, in their recent economic writings, that constantly increasing productive power cannot go ahead without an increasing consuming power to absorb its goods, Mr. Mehren said research and development of more industries are the factors which must balance these forces.

"The great merit of the work of Foster and Catchings," he said, "is that it makes apparent the dire need for facts so that we can by degrees approximate that fine balance between consumptive power and productive capacity which will go far to iron out the rise and fall that make the business cycle."

Each man in industry in the United States, according to the last census of manufacturers, produces half again as much goods as in 1899, Mr. Mehren said, attributing this largely to the use of steam and electric power.

**Yast New Industries**

"They have gone," he said, "into new industries, and are making products undreamed of in 1899." As examples, he mentioned the automobile business, which sold \$3,000,000,000 worth of cars and trucks last year, the radio industry popularized in five years to a sales volume of \$500,000,000 a year, and the rayon industry, grown in less than 20 years to an annual output of 74,000,000 pounds.

"In this absorptive power lies one of the fundamental secrets of America's prosperity," he said. "We have a market of extraordinary receptivity and adaptability. It is obvious we must supply it with more staples and particularly with new goods. Design must be improved, but we must go beyond that to the research laboratory where radically new products and processes are discovered."

There must be more than merely industrial research, he insisted, while remarking that the whole electrical industry and the chemical industry rest on the laboratory.

## Woman Candidate for Congress

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## FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY SEEN AS PRESSING NEED

Details Published of Alleged  
Pact Between France  
and Yugoslavia

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—While the decision of the Italian and Yugoslav Governments to postpone for six months the date in which the treaty of friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy could be renewed or denounced is heralded as a sign of the desire of both governments to make a further effort to remove all causes of distrust and misunderstandings between them, several events have occurred during the last few days to show that the relations between Rome and Belgrade are again taking a bad turn.

A fresh campaign has broken out in the press of Italy and Yugoslavia, which is reawakening the suspicions between the neighboring states. A few days ago the Giornale d'Italia—the same journal which nearly a year ago first gave the alarm of Yugoslav military preparations against Albania—reproduced exactly from a Yugoslav military handbook an order in proof that Yugoslavia regarded Italy as its real enemy.

**Alleged Military Alliance**  
Today the Giornale publishes the principal clauses of an alleged military and naval alliance between Paris and Belgrade, which its Belgrade correspondent is said to have learned on the most reliable sources. According to this journal the terms of the treaty are:

1. France agrees to send a military and naval mission to Yugoslavia.

2. Yugoslavia agrees to augment considerably the number of naval officers who go to France for naval instruction.

3. France will organize a Yugoslav fleet which will consist mainly of light craft and submarines.

4. France will organize ship-building and a naval arsenal for Yugoslavia.

5. France will also organize a Yugoslav fighting hydroplanes' service.

6. Yugoslavia must take rapid measures for its fortifications on the Adriatic coast.

7. Yugoslavia will purchase its naval war material exclusively in France.

8. The French and Yugoslav naval general staffs agree to keep in constant contact.

9. In the event of war the Yugoslav navy will be dependent on the French navy.

**Press Campaign Responsible**  
Commenting on this treaty, the Giornale says against whom is the Franco-Yugoslav naval collaboration, especially in the Adriatic and Medi-

terranean, directed. There is hardly any doubt that so long as the press campaign continues, it will be impossible to open negotiations which could possibly lead to results. At the same time a great number of Italians seriously believe France is actually backing Yugoslavia in its anti-Italian policy and therefore it is imperative for the sake of European peace that the diplomatic conversations between Maurice de Beaumarchais and Benito Mussolini should be immediately started. A Franco-Italian agreement would immediately dispel all perils and restore that confidence among states which is essential for the world's welfare.

## Ground Hog Firm Believer in Barnum

He "Fools 'em" in Weather  
as Old Promoter Did With  
His Circus "Freaks"

P. T. Barnum, of circus fame, said the public liked to be fooled but according to Monsieur Marmota Monax, the public likes to fool itself and to be obliged a fur-coated gentleman performs each Feb. 2 and contributes his bit to that universal subject of conversation—the weather.

You know the tale, fairly or otherwise, of course, that the little chap, the ground hog, some call him, is supposed to come forth from his hibernation on Candlemas Day, and test the atmosphere with his funny little nose and if he sees his shadow he retires for six weeks more or less. If he does not see his shadow and it is overcast he fluffs out his fur overcoat, brushes his whiskers and prepares to set his paws in motion for his annual season of expiration, for spring is supposed to be near by—if you believe in such traditions.

History and weather experts laugh at the fancy but the tradition still lingers and Monsieur Woodchuck chuckles to himself.

## SIR G. E. FOSTER OPPOSES CANADIAN DIPLOMACY

OTTAWA (AP)—The attack of the Opposition on the establishment of a Canadian diplomatic corps was renewed in the Senate today by Sir George E. Foster, who declared that direct contacts between heads of governments had made diplomats useless.

Sir George charged that while the Government had been active in seeking representation in foreign countries, it had neglected its part as a unit of the British Empire.

"You have pushed forward your right to representation in foreign countries," he said. "You have gone far toward opening up a full-fledged plenipotentiary arrangement with foreign powers, but I have yet to find anything done or planned which would go to build up and keep this Dominion in close touch with the United Kingdom and other dominions."

## Anglo-American Neighborliness Aids in Finding of Rare Paper

Celebrated Incident in Early New England History Is  
Dealt With in "The Deposition of Edward Winslow,"  
Rediscovered in Old Court Records

A pleasing instance of Anglo-American neighborliness and the discovery of a highly important document bearing on the early history of New England have come to light in Boston through the reading at a meeting of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society of a copy of a British Admiralty Court record entitled, "The Deposition of Edward Winslow."

This paper, one of a group of invaluable records of the Court of Admiralty dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of George I, had been for a considerable period regarded as lost. But not long ago Richard Holworthy, eminent London genealogist and antiquarian, the last descendant of Sir Matthew Holworthy, early benefactor of Harvard College, found the Winslow deposition in company with other admiralty papers, made a note of its existence, and subsequently communicated his find to G. Andrews Merivale Jr., vice-president of the New England Society.

This discovery is of especial interest to New England because not only is it a deposition by one of the most celebrated among the Mayflower passengers, but it is a record of the struggle between the Huguenot, M. de la Tour, and the Roman Catholic, Sieur d'Aulney, for the mastery of the Acadia of "Evangelists," later to be set off as New Brunswick.

M. de la Tour received from the French King a patent to plant a colony on the St. John River. Subsequently Sieur d'Aulney received a grant from the Sieur d'Alen for the same purpose and the ensuing controversy strongly affected the foreign relations of the infant colony on Massachusetts Bay. The Protestant founders of New England actively supported M. de la Tour. At the time peace reigned between France and England and the matter presented delicate complications.

Thus the deposition of Governor Winslow, reciting his association with the case, and the efforts of Maj. Edward Gibbons to enlist through the Admiralty Court in London the aid of the British Government in the matter, is of vital importance. Major Gibbons was a rich merchant, and one of the early commanders of Bos-

ton's Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company.

**A Matter of Satisfaction**  
In time the difficulties were smoothed over, but it is a matter of satisfaction to antiquarians that this deposition, long felt to be one of the chief facets of interest in a celebrated incident, should be restored to New England through the gracious effort and care of an English antiquarian. The complete text of the document, together with the introductory remarks by Mr. Moriarty, will be printed in the April Register of the society.

The occasion marked the annual meeting of the New England Society and a collection of shawls, dating from between 80 and 100 years back, were placed on view. One of the chief items in the collection was a black and white checked shawl thought to have been worn at the Battle of Bull Run by the then Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island.

Governor Sprague left his executive duties in New England to lead a regiment during the Civil War and followed the custom of the men of the time, wearing a small, soft shawl for warmth and protection about the shoulders. Engravings of Abraham Lincoln very often show him wearing one of the shawls and, indeed, such a custom was continued in the most conservative circles of Boston until a half century ago.

**NORWAY MEDITERRANEAN  
CRUISE, JUNE 30**  
32 days, \$600 to \$1300  
Spain, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Berlin, (Paris, London). World Cruise, Jan. 1 to 103 days, \$1000 up. Mediterranean, 66 days, Jan. 30, \$600 up.

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## His Shadow Less Important Than His Lunch



GROUND HOG BESIDE HIS "HOME."

## KELLOGG FIRM IN OPPOSITION TO 'RED' BONDS

Secretary Objects to Sale  
of Soviet Issue in  
United States

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A formal statement has been issued by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, expressing disapproval of the proposed flotation of Soviet railway bonds in the United States.

This came upon the heels of the advertised sale of \$30,000,000 worth of bonds, guaranteed by the Soviet State Bank, payment to be made in dollars in New York.

The statement by the Secretary of State follows:

"The Department objects to financial arrangements involving the flotation of a loan in the United States or the employment of credit for the purpose of making an advance to the Soviet regime. In accordance with this policy the Department does not view with favor financial arrangements designed to facilitate in any way the sale of Soviet bonds in the United States.

**Co-operation Expected**  
"The department is confident the banks and financial institutions will co-operate with the Government in carrying out this policy."

"The State Department was annoyed by the fact that the banks which had undertaken to act as agents for the handling of the bonds had not consulted with the department before taking such a step, all banks being familiar with the policy of the department regarding the presentation of such negotiations before it for approval.

"Moreover the owners of the old Imperial bonds protested to the State Department, declaring that they had bought Russian railway bonds in good faith and that these had been repudiated by the Soviet Government."

The offering of bonds by that Government, it was said, is an attempt to realize on the credit of the Russian railways, while at the same time repudiating earlier obligations of the same railways.

**Chase to Withdraw**  
The statement issued by Secretary Kellogg lays a prohibition on the banks implicated, but merely sets forth the view of the State Department and assumes that the banks will co-operate. The Secretary believes from informal information which he has received that the Chase National Bank of New York will not act as representative of the Soviet National Bank in the United States. It is understood the Bank of the Island.

## GERMANS PRESS FOR EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

Occupation Said to Make It  
Difficult for Reich to  
Live in Peace

Special From Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany has struck a new note in its pleading for evacuation of the Rhineland. It is now tackling this problem from the moral and ethical side, arguing that Germany wishes to live in peace with France but that the occupation of its territory by French troops is making this most difficult.

Hitherto the Reich has endeavored to induce the French to withdraw their armies by explaining that the occupation had lost its value as a guarantee of French security, owing to Germany's disarmament, and was no longer a pledge of reparation payments since the signing of the Dawes Pact.

**"An Iron Curtain"**  
These arguments having failed to bring about the desired result, the Reich is now endeavoring to win the ear of France by pointing out that the occupation is rendering it most difficult for the two nations to come together, which, it is said, they should do in order that the peace of Europe may be strengthened.

At least, this is what Dr. Stresemann intimated in his second Reichstag speech on the Foreign Office budget. Dr. Stresemann tried to make the German viewpoint in this matter even clearer by showing the difference between the French and German attitude as he sees it. The French regard the occupation as a pledge which they are unwilling to let out of their hand without compensation, he said, while Germany regards it as an "iron curtain" separating the two nations and making true intercourse impossible.

He made a strong appeal to the French desire for peace when he declared: "We would regret if the present French generation failed to make use of this great chance to come to terms with Germany."

**Maintenance of Peace**  
Dr. Stresemann, however, fully realizes that France wants some kind of compensation for the early withdrawal of its troops, and he is will-

## GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO RATIFY 8-HOUR CONVENTION

Geneva (AP)—The convention adopted at the Washington Labor Conference of 1919 limiting the hours of workers to eight a day is impracticable in the view of Great Britain which wants the convention revised.

The British government member of the governing board of the International Labor Bureau, which met today, gave the board to understand that Britain is unable to ratify the convention in its present form because its application would raise formidable difficulties.

Declaring that the convention had been framed too hastily at Washington, he moved that it be revised at the Labor Conference to be held in Geneva in 1929. No decision was reached by the bureau in the matter.

France ratified the document conditionally upon ratification by Britain and Germany. Neither country has yet ratified it.

**WELSH NOMINATE PASTOR**  
LEANDUNO, Wales.—The newly formed Welsh National Party has nominated the Rev. D. Lewis E. Valentine, a Baptist pastor here as candidate in the next election for the Carnarvonshire division, the parliamentary seat now being held by Liberal. The National Party demands a Welsh parliament, a separate representative on the League of Nations and the recognition of Welsh as the official language of Wales.

ing to grant such, if necessary, to form a control committee until 1930. He spoke some very fine words on the maintenance of peace. In fact, his speech was one of the strongest in favor of peace and friendly relations among nations that has been made here.

"Those wanting peace," he said, "must side with those who work for it, and he who removes obstacles blocking the path to peace does most for it."

Joseph Wirth, former Chancellor and one of the most prominent members of the Reichstag, speaking, after Dr. Stresemann, said he understood France's desire for security, for it should not be forgotten that the war was fought on French soil. This was one of the rare occasions when consideration has been paid to French apprehensions in the German Reichstag.

## QUIETING NOISE OF STREET CAR

Lighter Equipment Among  
Recent Trends—Control  
Lights Speeding Traffic

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Speed and quietness will characterize the electric street car of the future, according to the views of N. W. Storer, chief consulting traction engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company expressed at the recent Electric Railway Association meeting.

In recent months, high-speed electric cars have been placed in service and Mr. Storer forecast a definite trend toward higher speeds, faster schedules, and quieter operation.

Lighter weight of equipment is another factor in the traction field, he said, cars now being available which are of only half the weight of those which were standard equipment a few years ago.

Traffic control was discussed by Philip D. Hoyt, first deputy police commissioner, who said that all traffic lights in the city would soon be synchronized, with a control station probably in West Thirtieth Street. He said that the 2500 lights thus far established in the city had saved 5000 traffic officers, or converted into money, had represented a saving of more than \$15,000,000.

Careful timing of lights is speeding up the movement of traffic, he said, enabling vehicles and cars to make 10 to 15 blocks between lights rather than six to eight blocks. Installations of traffic lights on Riverside Drive and Ocean Boulevard were referred to as evidence of the efforts of the Police Department to protect the rights of pedestrians.

**GREYHOUND HACING DENOUNCED**  
LEANDUNO, Wales.—The Welsh Congregational churches of Flintshire and Denbighshire at their quarterly meeting at Flint passed a resolution denouncing greyhound racing as "a barbarous practice, unworthy of the Welsh people and Christians."

At least, this is what Dr. Stresemann intimated in his second Reichstag speech on the Foreign Office budget. Dr. Stresemann tried to make the German viewpoint in this matter even clearer by showing the difference between the French and German attitude as he sees it. The French regard the occupation as a pledge which they are unwilling to let out of their hand without compensation, he said, while Germany regards it as an "iron curtain" separating the two nations and making true intercourse impossible.

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## Rural Travel Revolutionized By Motorbus and Truck Lines

Radio Brings Market News and Quick Transport Opens Way to Business Development

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States has entered upon a new epoch of transportation.

Thousands of communities heretofore without adequate means of transportation are now served by motorbus and truck. For the first time the Government has in hand the story of the development of these new facilities in the form of an extensive survey by Leo J. Flynn, attorney-examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which sets forth evidence gathered from more than 400 witnesses in 13 cities in various sections of the country.

Motorbuses and trucks have given a substantial portion of the country's population facilities "which have enabled them to contribute in greater measure to production and to a sharing in earnings and to secure the benefits of increased production and savings in higher wage levels and better standards of living," Mr. Flynn concludes.

He therefore recommends to the commission that the regulation of motor vehicles engaged in interstate or foreign commerce would be "in public interest."

**Delivery Time Shortened**  
Through the use of the radio, the farmer now gets market quotations daily and can load his stock into the motortruck and drive to market, arriving there about the same time formerly required to reach a railroad shipping point, with a saving of about 18 to 36 hours in time of transit.

At least 10 per cent of the entire population of the country has no rail service. With the advent of good roads and motor transportation new farming areas have been opened, Mr. Flynn finds. Farms which were near cities but without effective transportation service now produce vegetables, fruits and berries as well as poultry and dairy products, which can be easily marketed by motor-truck.

In Indiana there are 185,000 people living within 75 miles of Indianapolis who have no direct rail communication with that city. In the same State there are 600 towns and villages with a population of 50 or more which have no direct rail service. Of these

500 are served by motortruck lines and 380 have regular bus service. Jobbers of fruit and vegetables in Minneapolis report that their business in surrounding towns increased 75 per cent with the advent of the motortruck. In seven years the fruit and vegetable business around Flint, Mich., increased 330 per cent through the use of motortrucks.

**Newspaper Service Expedited**  
Delivery of daily newspapers by trucks or buses for distances up to 100 miles has developed rapidly in all sections. One Minneapolis newspaper now reaches 30,000 readers with a daily service by means of motor transportation.

A survey in eight states shows that 41 per cent of the mileage is directly comparable with rail lines, that parallel rail lines between the same termini; 38 per cent is indirectly competitive and 21 per cent is wholly non-competitive.

The growing popularity of travel by motorbus, Mr. Flynn adds largely due to the frequency of arrivals and departures accompanied by the facility of picking up and discharging passengers at almost any point on the highway.

Approximately 90 per cent of all milk brought into the cities of Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Indianapolis is brought in by motorbuses. About 10 per cent is trucked into Philadelphia, while Baltimore receives 45 per cent of its supply by truck.

The tendency toward organizing a number of bus lines under single management and control is growing, the survey reports.

## IMMIGRATION EXCEPTION MADE

JERUSALEM—Although immigration among all classes in Palestine is practically suspended an exception has been made for 76 Zionists from Russia whom the British Colonial Office has granted special permits to enter Palestine if able to leave the Soviet Union.

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## MODERN YOUTH PROVING WORTH IN DRASTIC TEST

New York Reports Decrease  
in Crime and Juvenile  
Delinquency

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW YORK—Decrease in crime and juvenile delinquency are shown in two reports just submitted to city and state authorities here. The first was filed by Joseph A. Warren, Commissioner of Police, and says that enforcement of more stringent laws against crime, arrests for major offenses have been decreased. Meanwhile several large organized criminal groups have been broken up.

What is regarded as more significant, however, is the report of F. C. Hoyt, presiding justice of the Criminal Court, who says that neither juvenile delinquency nor parental neglect is increasing, notwithstanding the population growth and seemingly difficult social problems.

"One fact stands out clearly and beyond all peradventure from the figures of the last few years," he said, "and that is that in New York, at least, adolescent youth is growing no worse and is standing up splendidly under the test of present-day changes and conditions."

"Our children are responding finely and surely to the many social forces and agencies which have been devised for their benefit during the last 10 or 15 years. It does mean very decidedly that the younger children at least are not filling the training schools and reformatories in increasing numbers. It does mean that modern youth with which we have to deal are bravely struggling on the upward path of progress and are not the menace which some have chosen to proclaim them."

Mr. Warren paid tribute to the increased efficiency of the police, the effectiveness of the Baumes crime laws and the reorganization work carried out by George McLaughlin when he was police commissioner. He also noted that "for the first time on record there has been a decrease in the number of fatalities from motor vehicles, and that traffic is being handled more efficiently."

## BRIDGE DESIGNS READY FOR LAKE

Work on Champlain's Span,  
New York to Vermont,  
Due in Spring

Construction of the highway bridge across Lake Champlain, between Crown Point, N. Y., and Chimney Point, Vt., is to be started in the spring, according to an announcement by the engineering firm of Fay, Spofford and Thorndike of Boston, selected by the commission to design the bridge and supervise its construction.

The roadway to the bridge will rise gradually from each shore on graceful steel spans arching over the channel at a height of about 100 feet above the water. The 24-foot concrete roadway will be carried over by shorter viaduct spans and earth-filled ramps at the ends. The longest span will be 454 feet between centers of piers with the other truss spans varying in length down to 227 feet.

The total length of bridge will be about 2200 feet, the approaches adding 800 feet, giving a gross length from end to end of more than half a mile.

Every consideration has been given to providing ample facilities for lake navigation beneath the bridge. At the channel span, a steel truss work is raised above the roadway to provide a vertical clearance of 90 feet between the bridge and the water.

## Cornstalks to Yield Artificial Silks

Fine Grade Writing Papers  
Also Will Be Marketed,  
Inventor Announces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW YORK—Artificial silk made from cornstalks that formerly were wasted will soon be on the market in any amount the public demand may call for, according to Dr. Bela Dornier, lecturer of the University of Budapest, chief research chemist of the Royal Hungarian Government Railway Laboratories and inventor of the process whereby artificial silk and fine grade writing paper are made from cellulose recovered from cornstalks.

Dr. Dornier has just arrived here en route to Danville, Ill., to supervise the opening of the first factory built to recover the cornstalk cellulose, using the Dornier discoveries. The plant at Danville will be in operation soon and within a few months a similar plant will be in operation in Budapest.

Dr. Dornier perfected the process of recovering cellulose from cornstalks after experimenting more than six years, he said. He declared that the cost will be far less than any other method of producing cellulose and artificial silks and fine writing papers for which the product is now most valuable.

In using the cornstalks for this purpose, whole forests of pine lumber will be saved for other purposes, he added, as this wood is the material used at the present time to furnish the pulp now used in making fine paper and artificial silk.

## MEXICO PUSHING WORK ON IRRIGATION DAMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Although more than 15,000,000 people (about 80,000,000) has been spent already by the Calles Administration on its extensive program of irrigation projects, and other expenses are steadily in-

creased, this work is to be pushed rapidly until the close of the President's tenure of office this year, it has been learned from the Secretariat of Agriculture and Improvement.

## PREPAREDNESS IS DEMANDED

Senator Reed Sounds Key-  
note for Women's Patri-  
otic Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—The Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense is in session here seeking to offset movements for disarmament and to insist upon the United States being properly prepared in a military sense to meet any offensive launched against it.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, struck the keynote at the opening session when he said that existing conditions which "cannot be changed by any Utopian plans call for a fleet upon the ocean great enough to protect our commerce, to hold back an advancing army and to sink its transports."

He viewed with indignation the "astounding spectacle of individuals and organizations seeking to undermine, change and alter the entire structure of our Government."

"There is a serious doctrine that national lines should be broken down," he continued, "national patriotism should cease to be an article of our faith. They would substitute for national sovereignty a scheme of internationalism which would involve us in all the controversies of the world and place our destiny in the control of the representatives of other nations differing from us in religion, in race, in ambition and in government."

"The protagonists of these international and semi-international schemes seem to forget," he said, "that if we make common cause with all the peoples of the world, we will have attached to the car of our progress every backward nation, every influence inimical to our liberty, every force antagonistic to our ideals of government and life so that where we once ran a free course on the highways of progress we shall only creep forward slowly, if indeed, we are not dragged back into the abyss from which we were rescued by the valor of Revolutionary soldiers."

Four hundred delegates are attending the conference representing 34 organizations. Mrs. Alfred J. Brown, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided over the opening meeting.

## NOTABLE INVENTION JUBILEES OCCUR

Lord Askwith Calls Attention  
to Some of Them

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Lord Askwith, presiding at the annual banquet of the Institute of Patentes, last night, called attention to many notable jubilees which are taking place this year.

"In the past 50 years," he said, "scientific inventions have come more rapidly than in all the preceding Christian era. Fifty years ago last month Queen Victoria spoke to Stratford-on-Avon and asked Miss Kate Field to sing her 'Kathleen Mavourneen' and 'Coming Through the Rye.' That was the beginning of the telephone system in the British Isles."

"In the same year Edison thought of applying a stylus to a diaphragm to make a record of its impressions upon a plate of tinplate. Thus the gramophone was born."

"In the same year the movements of flies' feet were heard on an instrument which, it was thought, would be useful in examining the smaller insect world but would be no good in general auscultation. That developed the microphone."

"In January, 1878, Liverpool Street, London, was lighted for the first time with six Brush lamps and experiments were made on the Thames Embankment, where gas was superseded by electricity at a cost of 6d. per hour per lamp—that was the entry of electricity into British industry."

INLAND STEEL EARNINGS  
Inland Steel Company in the year ended Dec. 31 earned net income of \$8,898,834 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to \$5.16 a share on 1,152,799 non-voting common shares, compared with \$7.47 per share in 1926.

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In using the cornstalks for this purpose, whole forests of pine lumber will be saved for other purposes, he added, as this wood is the material used at the present time to furnish the pulp now used in making fine paper and artificial silk.

## MEXICO PUSHING WORK ON IRRIGATION DAMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Although more than 15,000,000 people (about 80,000,000) has been spent already by the Calles Administration on its extensive program of irrigation projects, and other expenses are steadily in-

## HOOVER LEADER SAYS PRESIDENT IS FINALLY OUT

Otherwise, Says New York  
Manager, Secretary Would  
Not Have Got So Far

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The candidacy of Herbert Hoover for President, and the support that he is believed to be receiving from prominent members of President Coolidge's Cabinet appears to William H. Hall, of Binghamton, one-time Republican member of the House of Representatives and now up-State New York campaign manager for Mr. Hoover, as "certain proof" that, under no conditions, would Mr. Coolidge permit himself to be drafted, as Republican State leaders expressed the hope at the recent conference at Schenectady.

Mr. Hall, who has just arrived in Albany from a conference with Mr. Hoover in Washington, indicated that Mr. Hoover would never have allowed his campaign to go as far as it has if he did not have the absolute assurance of the President that there would be no revisions of the "do not choose to run" statement.

"We realize," he said, "that state leaders are for President Coolidge first, and will stick to him as long as they think there is any chance of his being drafted. If we thought there was any chance, we also would be for President Coolidge and Mr. Hoover would not be a candidate."

Mr. Hall conferred here with Charles S. Wilson, formerly state commissioner of agriculture, who is understood to be about to start a move to present Mr. Hoover in what he considers his true light to the New York State farmers.

Mr. Hall declared that a scattering opinion among the farmers had been stirred up by Democrats, and that he had found no sentiment in the State for any Republican candidate except the President and Mr. Hoover.

The up-state campaign for Mr. Hoover is being carried on in close association with Richard Lawrence, Republican leader of the Bronx, and Allan Fox, who have opened up a Hoover forerunner headquarters in New York City.

## HOUSE REVISES 'LAME DUCK' BILL

Advocates May Oppose It  
Unless Unlimited Session  
Provision Is Restored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—Although Republican leaders of the House have agreed to allow the Norris "lame duck" constitutional amendment to be placed on the calendar, for a vote this session, the project has been revised by them to such an extent that its advocates may oppose it, unless they can rewrite it as it passed the Senate.

The proposal was designed to induct the President, Vice-President and members of Congress into office within a few weeks after their election, and to begin each session of Congress in the first week of January, the sessions to run without a time limit throughout the year until the reconvening at the opening of the session in January.

The measure as reported by the House Elections Committee of each Congress to adjournment by May 4. This extends the length of the second session by a month, but proponents of the original Norris resolution declare that the fixing of any time limit on a session negates the purpose of the plan, that of having unlimited sessions, so that filibusters would be impossible.

The committee explains the change proposed on the ground that unless the second session is ended by May 4 that the "entire membership of the House and one-third of the Senate would find it impossible to properly conduct their campaigns for re-election."

MONTREAL JEWS LOSE  
PRIVY COUNCIL CASE  
Ruling of Canadian Supreme  
Court Is Upheld

LONDON (P)—In the appeal of Montreal Jews to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada regarding the rights of Jews in the Protestant and other schools of the Province of Quebec, the judicial committee of the Privy Council gave judgment today affirming, with variations, the Supreme Court ruling. The appellants must pay the costs of the Board of Pro-

testant School Commissioners, Montreal, in connection with the appeal.

The appeal was against the judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada upholding the Quebec Court of Appeal in its ruling that persons of the Jewish faith could not be appointed to the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, that the board was not obliged to appoint Jewish teachers in its schools, and that the Quebec Provincial Legislature could not pass legislation, providing that persons professing the Jewish religion be appointed to the board.

The Quebec Government was interested in the appeal as the question of the constitutionality of the provincial school laws had been raised. The problem which their lordships of the judicial committee had to solve was admittedly complex as it involved the question as to whether the Quebec Legislature had the exclusive right of making laws relating to education in the Province of Quebec, and whether its rights under the British North America Act remained unqualified.

The initiative and referendum should not be used for ineffective "straw votes" on prohibition, leaders of office and dry organizations urged at the hearing for the opposition on the petition before the Massachusetts Legislature for an advisory referendum on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The contest in Massachusetts and a similar one in Rhode Island are looked upon by both dry and wet as a key to the result of agitation for prohibition polls in several states.

Speaking as one who took active part in the campaign for the adoption of the initiative and referendum plan at the time of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1918, and representing the Massachusetts Civic League, Lewis J. Johnson of Cambridge declared the referendum should be used only to lay some question before the people on which their vote will be decisive, a question of whether some policy shall become law or not.

"The purpose of the initiative and referendum is to enable the people to express their will, not merely their opinion," he said. "The Legislature should not trifle with the voters by putting this sham referendum before them."

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, asked that the Legislature take an opinion as to whether this measure is constitutionally one which can be submitted under the initiative and referendum law.

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MOTORCAR INDUSTRY'S  
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TELEPHONE COMPANY  
TO OWN EQUIPMENT

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ROCK ISLAND INCOME UP  
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific in the year ended Dec. 31 earned net income of \$12,644,530 after taxes and charges, equal after preferred dividends to \$13.08 a share on 14,428 common shares compared with \$11,915,821, or \$10.67 a share, in 1926.

Every Day  
More and More  
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WECKERLES'  
MILK  
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Taste the  
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## LINDBERGH DAY IS PROCLAIMED IN PORTO RICO

Aviator Lands at San Juan  
After Short Trip From  
the Virgin Islands

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed at Escambron Field Thursday at 1:55 p. m. (12:55 eastern standard time). He took off at 11:50 a. m. from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and flew over St. Croix.

Along a mile front facing the Atlantic and the flying field crowds began to gather early for the coming of the colonel and his famous plane, the Spirit of St. Louis. It was a holiday, and by Governor Townner's orders "Lindbergh Day."

Many brought their lunches;







## NEW YORK LOSES, IN ONE RESPECT, AS LARGEST CITY

Outranked by Philadelphia and Washington, Declares Western Architect

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Persons who have been under the impression that New York City is a "great metropolis" and "the second largest city in the world," basing their conclusion on the degree of congestion of the urban population and the extent of its industrial, commercial and financial operations, will have to revise their views.

Measured by a standard of "the percentage of good architecture and good environment which it offers," it seems that New York is but 12 per cent a city, while Washington and Philadelphia outrank it by 13 and 3 per cent, respectively. Boston and Los Angeles are on a par with New York, according to this rating; San Francisco is just 1 per cent less of a city than these three, and Oakland, Calif., comes within 3 per cent of the same standard. Chicago, however, "the miracle of the West," is actually 4 per cent less of a city than New York.

These views are expressed by Charles H. Cheney, of Los Angeles, in an article in the current issue of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Cheney holds that the right of any city to be considered a city must depend upon the architectural beauty of its buildings and the arrangement of streets, roads, plazas and business structures "to relieve the terrible monotony of checkerboard plan."

Now Paris, Mr. Cheney says, is really a city. At least, according to his rating, it is 90 per cent a city. And during 1926, he says, Paris is reported to have taken in \$226,000,000 from visitors who came to enjoy its loveliness.

English cities, however, do not rank any better than those in the United States, London being rated at only 9 per cent of the ideal modern city which Mr. Cheney envisages as a standard.

Really, the honors on Mr. Cheney's list go to suburban communities, and it seems that modern architectural fads and fancies have nothing to do with it, for Nantucket, which is 100 years old, is rated at 95 per cent. Forest Hills, Long Island; Roland Park, Baltimore; Palos Verdes Estates, Los Angeles, and Yorkships Village, Camden, N. J., are each rated at 95 per cent. Shaker Heights, Cleveland, 80 per cent; Country Club

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK CITY

Martin Beck Theatre 430 St. Ave. 11th, Main, Wed. & Sat. 2:30-5:30  
**SHANNONS**  
 A New Comedy by JAMES O'LEARY

BROADHURST W. 44 St. MATR. WED. SAT. 2:30  
 WINSTON  
**VARLIS**  
 "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Chas. H. 46th St. Theatre Box 2:25  
 Main, Wed. Sat. 2:25  
**THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY**

**"Good News"**  
 "Speed" action youth. A joyful musical comedy. —F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

ERLANGER'S  
 The Great American Song and Dance Show  
**The MERRY MALONES**  
 with GEORGE M. COHAN  
 ND. 10 MINING AND DANCING COMEDIANS

**BOSTON**  
**COPLIV**  
**"THIS WOMAN BUSINESS"**  
 A Comedy by Ben. W. Levy

**PHILADELPHIA**  
**WALNUT STREET THEATRE**  
**WINSTON AMES**  
**GILBERT & SULLIVAN**  
**"THE PATENT OFFICE"**  
 NEXT WEEK—BALTIMORE, MD.

**MOTION PICTURES**  
**WINGS**  
 A Paramount Picture

The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-fliers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood!

25th Week  
**CRITERION Theatre, New York**

9th Week  
**ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia**

6th Week  
**TREMONT Theatre, Boston**

District, Kansas City, 75 per cent. Amsterdam, Holland, is rated at 85 per cent.

Mr. Cheney urges the establishment of definite architectural control to increase the architectural harmony of American cities.

"It is time that the powers of the Fine Arts Commission of Washington be extended to make it an Architectural Board of Review with veto power over all buildings and structures, private as well as public, and their color, in the national capital," he continues. "Until that is done, Washington can never be more than 25 per cent of a city."

## PRESIDENT PRAISES CAREER OF SENATOR

Honors Memory of G. F. Edmunds of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Citizens of Burlington observed the centennial of the birth of George F. Edmunds, Senator from Vermont. A part of the exercises consisted of the reading of letters from President Coolidge, Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, John G. Sargent, Attorney General and others.

"Senator Edmunds," the President wrote "combined a simplicity of taste and character with a brilliant legal mind and a deep passion for the rights of mankind. His record in the United States Senate for a quarter of a century marked him as a great statesman."

The exercises were held in the Edmunds High School building which stands on part of the land originally forming the Edmunds homestead which was given to the city by Senator Edmunds.

## CAMBRIDGE LIGHTING RATES ORDERED CUT

Electric lighting rates of the Cambridge Electric Light Company have been ordered reduced from 8 cents to 5 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

The case was similar in many respects to that of the Worcester Electric Company, which is being contested in federal courts on the question of whether the plant must be valued for rate-making purposes at what it would cost to build. The commission found the Cambridge company has recently earned more than a 6 per cent return on its own reproduction cost valuation, and has paid dividends since 1906 ranging from 7.35 per cent to 20.65 per cent on the actual investment of the stockholders.

## CITIES WIN SAFETY SHIELDS

Improvement of street safety conditions in the cities of Lawrence and Fitchburg and the town of Norwood, all in Massachusetts, has won for those communities three shields awarded by the Massachusetts Safety Committee for the greatest reduction of highway hazards and encouragement of safe driving. The shields were presented by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to the mayors.

## TURKISH CHARGE OF PROPAGANDA BRINGS DENIAL

American Board of Foreign Missions Claims Strict Adherence to Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Strict adherence to Turkish law and denial of any efforts to carry religious propaganda into Turkey is reported at the headquarters of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Boston, at least one of whose Turkish schools is reported closed by the Minister of the Interior for alleged contravention of the educational laws.

No confirmation of press dispatches, reporting the closing of the American Bible House Mission School for Girls at Brussa, has been received from American board authorities in Turkey. The possibility of a temporary closure of some of the eight schools of the board, however, was admitted.

Charges of clandestinely carrying on religious propaganda, and of attempting to convert four Moslem girls who are minors, were explained by Luther L. Fowle, treasurer of the Turkey Mission, who has but recently returned to the United States from Turkey.

The four girls in question, he said, had come on their own initiative to ask questions of some of the teachers at Brussa School. The girls had returned several times after the regular school hours, and their questions had been answered by two of the younger teachers in the school. A diary kept by one of the Moslem girls had fallen into the hands of Turkish authorities, and the charges followed.

The educational law of the land, Mr. Fowle explained, required that no Christian religious instruction be included in the regular curriculum, but allows that if Christian girls are attending a school these girls may receive two hours of religious instruction a week.

The attitude of the Turkish Government toward the mission schools was one of increasing friendliness, he continued. Reports indicate that when an inspector was sent from Constantinople to investigate the charges that had arisen from the finding of the diary his attitude had been one of complete friendliness.

The attitude of the American Board of Foreign Missions, on the other hand, has been one of "leaning over backward" in any action which might touch upon any rule of the Turkish Government in regard to the religious situation, it was indicated. The majority of girls in the three mission schools at Constantinople and the schools at Smyrna, Tarsus, Mersin and Adana are Moslem girls, and no attempt is made to convert them, it was stated.

The absence of a cable report announcing the closing of the school at Brussa was translated by Mr. Fowle as an indication that if the school was being closed by the Minister of the Interior, this closure was of such a temporary character that it need not necessarily be reported by cable.

## URGENT NEUTRALS BE PROTECTED

provisions as absurd and so contrary to probable developments in war time as only to lead to further mischief if enacted into a treaty.

(Continued from Page 1)

The article in question would only be sensible if it was to be declared abolished, Dr. Ferrara stated. Otherwise the right of intervention should be sanctioned.

The conciliation provisions fared no better with Dr. Ferrara who pointed out that in actual fact offers of mediation and conciliation during hostilities are invariably considered as an unfriendly act by belligerents.

He proposed, therefore, that the whole article be suppressed and the following substituted: "All neutral states have rights and duties which they will fulfill in accordance with the terms of this convention and in accordance with the precepts of international law."

Mexico's proposal for the establishment of a Pan-American geographical institute to be located in the capital of one of the American countries was given unanimous approval when again brought up for the consideration of the committee on intellectual co-operation.

Indication from the American delegation, which is endeavoring to speed up the sessions, point to the termination of the conference, about the third week in February, but some of the delegates are of the opinion that it will not end before March 1.

Discussion of the advisability of leaving to a sub-committee determination of the extent to which the full committee of Pan-American Union affairs should go in taking under the consideration of the American union's activities precipitated when a Cuban delegate moved that the union establish among its division one having to do with organized labor.

This would be in addition to the conciliation duties of the Pan-American Union in the event of international disputes, which Cuba had previously proposed.

Mr. Hughes immediately spoke in favor of a new division. He thought its scope should be even wider in range, including all the interests of labor, rather than mere organized labor.

Another matter of interest before the delegates is immigration. Considering that immigration problems of the Latin American should not be definitely taken over by the sixth conference, the political affairs of Cuba asks, in a report presented to the economics committee, that the issue rest with the Second International Immigration Conference, which will meet at Havana in March of this year.

## Common Monetary Standard

HAVANA (AP)—The eventual adoption by all American governments of a common monetary standard is visualized in a proposal introduced in the Pan-American conference committee on economic problems by Eduardo Alvarez of Salvador.

Señor Alvarez declared that the proposal of Salvador cannot be considered as especially startling inasmuch as the American dollar is and has been for many years the standard for a majority of countries.

"We propose a study of the situation by the various governments and a report submitted for the consideration of the next general Pan-American conference," he said.

## "Say It With Flowers"

Anywhere by Telegraph

Arthur Langhans  
 Floral Experts

WHEELING, W. VA.

**J. B. Baun Co.**  
 Jewelers

Reliable Merchandise  
 Courteous and Appreciative Attention to the Smallest Want

MARKET STREET

WHEELING, W. VA.

**Golden Rule Pure Foods and Toilet Preparations**

Supreme in quality and moderate in price. Direct from factory to consumer through our representatives only.

Thirty-Two Years of Successful Service directed toward honest service and production of the utmost in quality has created a nation-wide demand for Golden Rule goods.

Send us a card and a representative will call. Our Sales Department has a few coupons for agent men and women.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Company  
 COLUMBUS, OHIO

## When Two Americas Meet in Brazil Friends Made, But All With Smiles

All Set for Neighborliness, Yet Sesame of Casual Talk Missing Gestures, Nods, Dictionary Bring Fine Results, but Both Sides Wistful for Chat

Rio de Janeiro

Special Correspondence  
 THE friends we felt we might have made? Do they feel as we do, I wonder, these Brazilian people among whom we spend our time? We from the United States, with only our own language, are filled with regret at the false separation from them we feel. For we can guess what might have been had we only some articulate way of thanking these kind, intelligent, interesting people for their overtures of friendship which they could express to us only with a smile.

In the United States, where one has the sesame of friendship for all, a casual word opening the way, one is unconscious of this blessing. In South America, so rightly a friendly neighbor, does the sense of loss come to one, for unlike those of Europe, so few of these people speak English. Thus amid a people to whom one is united by the same promising future, one must travel over strange ways to strange places, to have at the end of the journey a memory of friendly faces, but not of words spoken.

Their land is all so new, their ways are all so different! What is that beautiful flower? Just what inspired these people to give of their smiles that a monument should be set in the park amid the palms? The mother trying to quiet her babies, how can we ask her if there is anything one can do to help? Above all, to have no way to express gratitude to those who have smilingly laid aside their task to help the foreigners, the "Americans," find their way!

Never Indifferent, Ever Friendly  
 It is that willingness of the Brazilians to help which makes the American traveler more humble even than the barefooted laborer in the street. These people never show indifference to the difficulties of the stranger who cannot speak Portuguese. Never does a Brazilian dismiss the American with a "na-compreendo." Instead he motions to someone else to see if he can understand. When, by the sign language, they have finally understood and made the helpless one understand him, they smile as brightly as he as he sets about his way.

The maid in our pension, how delighted she is when she finally understands we are asking for aqua quente, for hot water, how she resembles to the sound of that. How merrily we all laugh together when after being all mixed up, we start all over, understanding word by word.

There came a serious-faced young man who had summoned courage enough to call on the Americans to have them tell him of the land to which he wanted to go. He addressed us in painstaking English. Delighted to find someone who knew our language, we understood him quickly. We did not understand why he hesitated until he finally spoke. "But it is hard for me to think so quickly what you are saying." We came to know that we were the only young Americans to whom he had conversed in a language which he had never heard addressed to him. He could

read it; he could speak it, for laboriously he had pronounced aloud the words in The Christian Science Monitor, from which publication he had obtained his idea of the United States. To think that when this time should come when there were those who would willingly tell him of that land to the north, he could not understand!

An hour after his departure he returned with another young friend. "He speaks English fluently," our first friend introduced the vivacious intelligent newcomer, a Frenchman at home with both English and Portuguese. Because the Brazilian couldn't converse in our language, he had found someone who could. The effort they make to speak to us, to use the little bit of English they know to explain why there is no train when we think there should be one, to tell us the American Consul has moved, or the way to the post office—that effort touches us.

At the pension where we stayed, we again felt that regrettable separateness, the more so because we know we should so like all these people for friends. The German, dignified fearless looking, who sits at the head of the long table; the merry young girl with the beautiful hair; the Frenchman with the thoughtful face; the Brazilian couple; the little old lady from the story-book—do they want to know us? We hope they do.

Then on the train from Rio de Janeiro through the great Serra do Mar range to the beautiful Rio, a little Brazilian girl and her husband sat across from us. Knowing we were strangers, she anticipated our needs for the long journey, always smoothing the way. We discovered how we could make her better understood.

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## SHORE-TO-SHIP AERIAL MAIL LINE PLANNED

European Air Head to Help Organize Also Parcel Express Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Paul E. Grossla, president of the Air Union of Europe, has just arrived here to arrange with American operators of air routes for an air parcels express service covering Europe and North America. He also announced that beginning in May, the Air Union will inaugurate a "shore-to-ship and ship-to-shore" transatlantic mail service by which this special air mail will be transported across the ocean between Europe and America in two days' less time than at present.

"We will be ready to begin this special transatlantic air mail service as soon as good flying weather arrives early this summer," he said. "A small airplane carrying 450 pounds of mail will be used at sea, flying from the shore when the steamship has reached a point 100 miles out. As soon as we feel sure that the plan is working satisfactorily, the airplane will wait until the steamship is 300 miles at sea, then 300 miles, and so forth. We will consider the project a success when the schedule becomes fixed at approximately 600 miles. Flying with the mail after the steamship has reached this distance, and leaving the ship 500 miles before it reaches port on the opposite side of the ocean will save two days' time."

The first tests will be made by Rene Bagat, chief pilot of the Air Union.

**LARGEST ELECTRIC SIGN**  
 NEW YORK (AP)—The Great White Way was whiter than ever when the largest electric sign ever built was lighted for the first time at the upper end of Times Square. The sign is 55 feet high, 100 feet long, and is lighted by 815 lamps, which are connected with 20 miles of wire. It was constructed for an automobile concern.

**July 2 Really Nation's Birthday, Research Shows**  
 PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—July 2 instead of July 4 should be the day set aside in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, according to Max Farrand, director of research work at the Henry E. Huntington Library.

The historical document was actually signed July 2, Mr. Farrand said, he had learned after years of research work.

The error in the date is laid to friends of John Adams, who placed the July 4 date on the document sometime after it was proclaimed, Mr. Farrand said.

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# Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## GERMANS PLACE PLANETARIUMS IN CITY SCHOOLS

Observers Can See in 2 or 3 Minutes the Full Diurnal Motions of Stars

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—No fewer than 11 of Germany's largest cities have installed planetariums as part of their educational system for instruction in astronomy. These planetariums, which are the invention of and manufactured by the famous firm of Zeiss at Jena, are only offered for sale to municipal and educational bodies on the understanding that they shall not be used as a source of profit.

How big a building is necessary can be imagined when one learns that the domes of those already erected in Germany vary from about 75 feet to 100 feet in diameter across the interior. When not in use for astronomical lectures, the halls can be used for other purposes.

The planetarium instrument itself is designed to show an audience during the period of a lecture what may take days, months, or years to occur in the solar system. Professor Strömgren, director of the Copenhagen Observatory, wrote that "never has a means of entertainment been provided which is so instructive as this, never one so fascinating, never one with such general appeal. It is a school, a theater, a cinema in one; a schoolroom under the vault of heaven, a drama with the celestial bodies as actors."

A brief description of some of the main points of the wonderful Zeiss planetarium will give some idea of the ingenious construction. There are three axes; one polar, perpendicular to the terrestrial equator; an axis of the ecliptic, perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit; and an axis for varying the geographical latitude. There are 32 projectors, distributed over two star carriers, for the representation of 5400 stars from magnitudes 1 to 6.2. There are 18 projectors for nebulae, star clusters, and Sirius. Constellation names take 32 projectors. The Milky Way takes 2 projectors.

The sun and its halo, the moon, Saturn and the zodiacal light take 10 projectors and mechanism. There are eight projectors and mechanism for Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter. And there are yet others for the ecliptic and celestial equator, north and south polar points, the meridian line, etc. The motors give the diurnal motion in either 1, 2, 3, or 4 minutes, and three motors give the annual motion in 7.3 seconds, and 1, 2, 3, 4, or 7 minutes. Another motor gives the gyroscopic motion of the earth, 26,000 years, in 4 minutes.

It is necessary, to be located away from the instrument so that his view of the dome may not be blocked. He is therefore provided with a luminous pointer which projects a beam of light on any point.

## STOCKING TRADE BUSY IN BRITAIN

Three Times as Many Bought as in Pre-War Times, and Tax May Follow

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Three times as many stockings are now worn in England as before the war. This fact, attributed to the hosiery trade to the introduction of short skirts and light-colored fabrics that do not last as long as the heavier materials previously in use—has been brought out in evidence before an official committee now sitting in London, England, to report upon whether a protective duty ought to be imposed upon this class of goods.

In pre-war days, said one expert, women wore long skirts which covered them down to the ankle. The result was that very little attention was paid to stockings, which were usually of black wool that could be darned over and over again without anyone being the wiser. Being of stout material also, the pre-war stockings lasted longer than their present-day equivalent. Another reason was that stockings, being protected from splashing from passing vehicles, did not need as much washing as they now require.

"The average price paid in Britain for stockings by women today is anything from 3s. 11d. to 5s. 11d., whereas they were paid from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. in pre-war days," said another expert. "Girls are very much more extravagant in stockings and shoes now than they used to be."

As to the actual number of pairs of stockings bought by women in a year, one buyer put it at from 15 to 18, and another at 15 to 24.

"Of course," said one, "among the well-to-do classes the women think nothing of buying from 4 to 12 pairs of stockings a month. Even working girls often prefer to buy two pairs of cheap stockings at 1s. 11d. a pair rather than more expensive ones, to save the trouble of darning them. They just wear them till they go into holes, then throw them away."

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## Woman Runs 200-Square-Mile Ranch Aided by Two Daughters

All the Sheep Shearing Done by the Trio—Mother Drove 200 Sheep 500 Miles With Only Pair of Small Boys to Help

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Noteworthy achievements of women pioneers are heard of in the city now and then, at rare intervals, in a roundabout way. But never is there any attempt to advertise them. Big things that are never heard of are done almost daily away from the applause of the crowd—and done as merely part of a day's routine.

It was a quiet wedding that brought to light recently the plucky story of the bride's mother, who has led a pioneer's existence at a station 200 miles north of Alice Springs, in the center of the continent. The woman in question is a widow, Mrs. F. A. Price, whose husband was the postmaster at Alice Springs, and she has a family of two sons and two daughters. The husband had laid out plans for developing a big holding some distance north of Alice Springs, and, despite handicaps and difficulties, the widow determined to proceed with them.

So, with 200 head of cattle, she set out for the station. With the temporary help of a man and her daughters (still in their teens) a rough shack was built in the wilds and named Wurtle, the designation given by the blacks to a camping place. Thus the long battle began for a living in the strange and inhospitable bush, and it required skill and industry to manage a property extending over 200 square miles. Occasionally the help of the blacks was obtained in carrying out the arduous work, but the capacity for organization shown by Mrs. Price soon told its tale.

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## END OF PERSIA'S CAPITULATIONS DRAWING NEAR

Special Privileges of Jurisdiction for Foreigners to End on May 10

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Many western states are now considering what action to take in reply to Riza Khan Pahlevi's announcement to the representatives of the various nations at Teheran early last May, that all special jurisdictional privileges for foreigners in Persia would be abolished on May 10, 1928.

In order that her judicial system may be quite up-to-date when the capitulations are abolished, Persia is having it thoroughly overhauled. French jurists are being employed to codify her laws; and Turks, are also advising the Minister of Justice on the subject of reforming the courts.

Capitulations, it may be mentioned, are not, as is generally supposed, only two or three centuries old—they are of great antiquity. Many kings in ancient times granted to those foreigners who settled in their country the right to be judged according to their own laws. According to Herodotus, King Amasis of Persia allowed the Greek merchants who were living at Naucratis, to be judged according to their own laws and customs. The Emperor Justinian granted to the Armenians who were living at Constantinople the same right.

In 636, Caliph Omar gave the Greek monks in Palestine special exemption from local jurisdiction. The Turks who were living in Constantinople before it had become Turkish were allowed extrajudicial rights by the Byzantine emperors, and after the city had become Turkish the Turkish sultans granted the Venetians, Genoese and other Christian communities who were living there the same rights.

From the thirteenth century, immunities and special privileges were granted to foreigners in Persia both by royal orders (firman) and by treaties. Shah Abbas the Great permitted the British to be judged by their own ambassador. This right was confirmed by Shah Seif and succeeding shahs. Up to the beginning of the last century, however, the Persian Government granted these immunities to foreigners willingly and of its own accord, but the time came when western nations began to force Persia to make these concessions.

After the war between Russia and Persia in 1812, Russia seized Azerbaijan, and in the Treaty of Gulistan signed in the following year, Persia was forced formally to cede to Russia that province and to pay her an indemnity of \$3,000,000. In 1828 the Treaty of Turkomanchai was concluded by the two nations, and that treaty provided, among other things, that Russian subjects should be dealt with by Russian consuls, and that disputes between Russian and Persian subjects should be decided by Persian judges in the presence of representatives of the Russian consulate. In 1921, the Soviet Government, it may be remarked, gave up all the extrajudicial rights enjoyed by Russians in Persia.

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## EGYPT'S ECONOMIC POSITION QUITE SOUND, SAYS OFFICIAL

Big Balance in Its Favor, Notwithstanding Recent Cotton Slump—Sudan Crop for 1927-28 Estimated at 150,000 Bales

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Homan Mulock, British Commercial Secretary at Cairo, says that Egypt's economic position is quite sound. There is a net balance of trade in her favor over the past seven years of £257,961,000. And this, in spite of the recent cotton slump. The latter has not even affected the local stock and share market, while the Government's continued measures to raise and maintain the quality of the cotton crop are having a very beneficial result. The British Sudan Director of Agriculture now states that the estimated crop for 1927-28 for the latter territory will be 150,000 bales (674,000 lbs.) for the territory.

The new diamond mines of Tanganyika Territory will shortly have rail communication, as the branch from the Tanganyika main line to Lake Victoria at Mwanza is almost completed. The company, which has leased its undertaking for a time to the Anglo-American Corporation, resumed it last July and hopes to do well with it now.

Following the example of the West African Government Railways, rates on the Rhodesian Railways are to be reduced, and, during the ensuing financial year, Rhodesia expects to save £200,000 on the rates charged for its goods traffic. Kenya Colony, East Africa, is also doing the same to the extent of £60,000 per annum, starting from Dec. 1.

Messrs. Cadbury, the well-known cocoa manufacturers, have just given £5000 to establish scholarships on the Gold Coast for native women. The question of women's education in West Africa is a very serious one, and has now begun to engage the attention of all the governments there.

The sugar crop of Trinidad, West Indies, this year, only reached a total of 51,982 tons. This is a big falling off from last year's fine crop. It seems to have been mainly due to the abnormal rainfall. Meanwhile, the Trinidad Government are inquiring into the affairs of their little dependency of Tobago, which has replaced sugar by vegetables, fruit, cacao, etc. Only one sloop connects it with the outside world, Trinidad, and when the sloop in question was docked for repairs last year the islanders suffered severely with their perishable produce.

Barbados has to report an unfavorable sugar year, states the new annual report on that island. Britain's first West Indian possession. Tons exported were 45,785, valued at £594,000. Decreases in imports included those of cotton goods, salted fish and manures. The United States contributed 21.6 per cent, as against 18.7 the previous year. Cotton exported was 315,912 lbs., an increase of nearly 80,000 lbs. over the previous year.

J. Carbery of Nyeri, Kenya Colony, is arranging to fly from London to Cape Town overland in his Fokker monoplane. The machine has the same type of engine as that used by Colonel Lindbergh when he flew the Atlantic, a Wright Whirlwind.

**RETURN TO NORMALCY IN SYRIA PREDICTED**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DAMASCUS—Rebels exiled from Syria in the course of the anti-French insurrection will soon be permitted to return to their homes, the censorship will be lifted, military law abolished, representative institutions established and complete liberty reintroduced. This, according to the heads of the advisory and elected councils, was announced by M. Ponsot, French High Commissioner, when he last visited Damascus.

The question of a general amnesty for rebels and early elections were the first to be touched on in these conversations. M. Ponsot's undertakings with regard to these points appear to have been reassuring. "I hope the exiles will soon be invited to return," said one of the ministers.

**HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE COMPANY**  
In the year to Dec. 31, 1927, Hawaiian Pineapple Company earned approximately \$1,335,000 after depreciation, taxes and other charges equal to \$2.65 a share on an average stock outstanding during the year. The profit compares with \$2,356,000 in 1926, equal to \$5.18 a share on 453,750 shares then outstanding. In 1925 profits were \$1,995,000.

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## MONETARY REFORM IN FORCE IN ESTONIA

New Unit Is the Kroon Divided Into 100 Sents

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TALLINN—The new "Monetary Law, Bank of Estonia Statutes Law, and the Law to Terminate the Issue of Treasury Notes," came into operation on Jan. 1, in accordance with the previously announced decision of the Estonian Government. The new law lays down that the Estonian monetary unit shall be the "kroon" which is divided into 100 "sents." The "mark" circulating at present shall be equivalent to the "sent" created by this law.

The value of the kroon, like the Swedish krona, is equivalent to 100-248 grammes of pure gold. The main task of the reorganized Eesti Pank (Bank of Estonia) is to insure that the gold value of the note circulation remains stable.

The bank is bound to sell or purchase, in exchange for legal-tender currency of Estonia, foreign gold standard currencies at rates defined in the statutes. Pending the issue of kroon notes and coins, the present mark notes are remaining in circulation.

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## Music of the World—News of Art

## Toscanini in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

TO SAY that Arturo Toscanini does his orchestral interpretations from memory is to signify that he reproduces that which existed before. To say that he does the notes of a score, learning them by heart, is to imply that he sees mentally, as he conducts, a series of graphic symbols that stand written somewhere in a book; and that he follows them, and gives his players commands to produce corresponding sounds. But he is assuredly no memorizer. The music made under his baton is published for the first time. The Brahms Symphony No. 2 is a novelty, the Honegger "Pastorale d'été" and "Pacific 231" are discoveries, and the Elgar "Enigma" variations are a piece just out.

Taking his turn after Mengelberg, Beecham and Molinari as conductor of the Philharmonic Society, Toscanini appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 26. Did he carry that long white wand in his hand a year ago? Out he came upon the platform, obviously intent upon waking the Philharmonic men to action with their bows, keys and slides; but what he actually did was to cause them to stand. And not only that, but he started the musicians out of their chairs, but the people of the audience out of theirs. Welcome, Toscanini! The stick began to flash and the orchestra began to gleam.

Sinagaglia's "Baruffe Chiosotte" was the opening number on the program. It is a piece of music that is not, since all things alike glow and blaze. His study of this overture, far from being a recitation of a lesson learned, was a recitation of the composer's thoughts or more justly, it was that thought at last fully expressed, after having long striven for utterance. It was

Ossip Gabrilowitsch  
Cincinnati Soloist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CINCINNATI—The twelfth part of concerts of the current season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was presented in Emory Auditorium, Jan. 27 and 28. Fritz Reiner conducted. Ossip Gabrilowitsch played the B flat major piano concerto of Brahms. The orchestral numbers were Leo Weiner's Humoreske, called "Carnival," the first performance in Cincinnati of a suite of Lord Berners, "Fantasie Espagnole," the Prelude to "Lohengrin," and Wotan's Farewell and the Magic Fire music from "Die Walküre."

Gabrilowitsch not only achieved the greatest personal success he has ever enjoyed in Cincinnati, but also gave one of the finest readings of the concerto ever heard here. In spite of the handicap of a badly-tuned instrument, he literally took his audience by storm. It was with difficulty that the audience was quieted down after the first movement sufficiently to allow him to proceed with the work.

The concerto is admirably suited to his variety in style. It illustrates effectively his changes of mood from contemplative to galvanic, and brings out the delicacy of his articulation no less than the force and power of the broad passages. The final movement was played with a strong pointing of the engaging rhythm, and was worked up to such a climax that for the first time in many hearings the composition did not seem "topheavy." That the first movement is in texture and greater in scope than those which follow cannot be denied, but Gabrilowitsch added some new charm to each section, so that he kept his audience in a state of continuous surprise. The Andante was as charming a musical episode as could be imagined, and the soloist insisted that Karl Kinkaid, cello principal of the orchestra, take a bow with him.

The first Cincinnati performance of the "Fantasie Espagnole" was not particularly impressive. While it was far from the failure that the "Deux Images" experienced last week, it could not be expected to enrapture any audience which had just listened to the Brahms Concerto. It is light, amusing, perfunctory, bordering on parody, many lacks the thing which is always necessary for humor—ease. The "Prelude" is promising, but unfortunately the promises are not fulfilled. The Fandango and Pasodoble are effortful and prosy beyond the actual weight of their musical worth. The instrumentation strongly recalling Stravinsky, is quite sound, and the colors are picturesque. With condensation and remodeling of several sections it might make a better score, but it is hardly sufficiently meritorious to make a concert number of the first rank.

Leo Weiner's "Carnival," with which the concert was opened, while no more pretentious than the Berners number, is far more successful in getting its response from the auditor. It has grace, variety and whimsical charm to a high degree, and when it is well played, as it was on this program, it is quite irresistible. Mr. Reiner's Wagner numbers, played in his characteristic style, were intelligent and evocative, rather than sweepingly impetuous. The Prelude to "Lohengrin," marked by excellent work in the string choirs, was etherialized to a high degree, and the climaxes were restrained, judiciously, in the light of the reading. It was, on the whole, a well-thought-out presentation of the ideal, as well as musical, content of the composition.

The same treatment, applied to "Die Walküre," gets a somewhat different result. It gives the Farewell music great breadth and dignity, a beautiful and clear solemnity, but when the Fire Music is reached, there is need of more dramatization than Mr. Reiner was willing to give it. Mr. Reiner's conscientious refusal to exaggerate in playing Wagner sometimes works to his disadvantage, since there are passages which can scarcely be overplayed.

the revelation of an idea hitherto partially hidden. The Brahms Symphony in D major, in turn, was a thing illumined which has been till now more or less darkened. The adagio—should it not, to be a true slow movement of the romantic school, have a shadow or two across its surface? Not in Toscanini's view. Every instrumental combination must be transparent, every line of melody must be aflame. It has never been known, except in theory, that Brahms wrote such a fiery bass as Toscanini showed under the harmony of the allegretto. Honegger is always Honegger, no matter whether he composes a cantata or a symphonic poem; but with Toscanini, he is Honegger and something more. At this concert he was Honegger and a crescendo. Nobody else has graduated the noise of the engine in "Pacific 231" with such steady progress from soft to loud with quite Toscanini's skill, nor checked it with quite his certainty and decisiveness of hand.

Elgar Restored  
And then, Elgar, forgotten, almost, by conductors of American orchestras, is restored to notice. Elgar should never have been neglected as he has been. For if he writes in an old idiom, he possesses an individuality which many a master of the latter styles of composition lacks. His works may remind us of the nineteenth century, and they may inspire the invention of twentieth-century Russians, but they have an Elgarian character which can never be mistaken. Toscanini did a service to Philharmonic subscribers to put them for a good 15 minutes on the noble plane of Elgar, as memorable as one as Beecham did them to put them on the majestic plane of Handel. And so, Sinagaglia, Brahms, Honegger, Elgar: the Italian, the French, the Russian, the British of the matter; and over it all a bright light shed. Again, welcome back, Toscanini!

Sir Thomas Beecham and  
Philadelphia Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA—Sir Thomas Beecham, enfant terrible of British music, conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra Jan. 27 and 28. Seldom has the enthusiasm of the Friday afternoon audience risen to such heights. Using neither score nor baton, Sir Thomas got splendid effects from the orchestra in the details of tone quality and dynamics. His work showed him to be a musician of unusual gifts and a very exact knowledge of the scores he presented, with the further faculty of knowing exactly what he wants and how to get it from the members of an orchestra with which he was unfamiliar. Furthermore, his interpretations were by no means based upon tradition: and at the same time tradition was not ignored.

His interpretation of the "Delius Intermezzo," "The Walk to Paradise Garden," must be accepted as authentic because of his intimate relations with that composer. The completion of the orchestra, which he too heavily upon Debussy, especially in the orchestration, to be termed a strikingly original work, but it has very beautiful moments, and Sir Thomas made the most of these. His Mozart (C-major) symphony, composed in Salzburg when Mozart was about 24) adhered generally to the traditional reading of this composer, but it had some original touches which were effective. The three Handel numbers, with which the concert began, the "Teseo" overture, a minuet from "Il pastor fido," and the burlesque from "Rodrigo," all skillfully edited by Sir Thomas, are not important music.

The second part of the program was devoted to Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben." The interpretation of Sir Thomas is utterly different from that of Mr. Mengelberg, which has been frequently heard here, and which by reason of the work being dedicated to him, is supposed to be the authentic reading. But Sir Mengelberg apparently feels the music so intensely that he is inclined to slow the tempo insensibly in the "Hero's Courtship," and to put too much enthusiasm in the way of speed and noise into the "Hero's Battlefield."

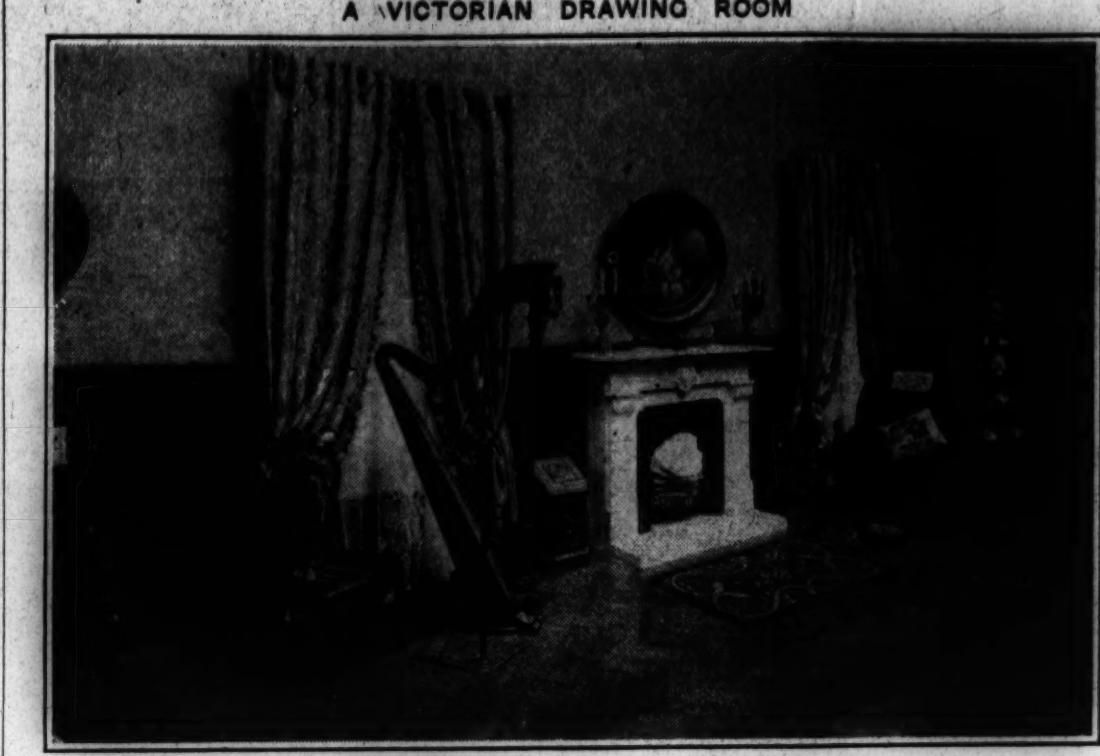
Sir Thomas Beecham does neither: his tempi are convincing throughout, and he pays great attention to the completion of the orchestra in the "Hero's Works of Peace" wherein many themes from the earlier works of Strauss are introduced. Mr. Mischakoff played the difficult solo violin passages in the "Hero's Courtship" with great artistry.

Minneapolis Orchestra  
Gives Chicago Concert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The week ending Jan. 28 was rich in orchestral music. It began (Jan. 25) with a program presented by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Henri Verbrugge—a program which contained the Prelude and Fugue in E flat major, originally written by Bach for organ, but arranged for orchestra by Mr. Verbrugge; Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" for strings and the E minor Symphony by Brahms. The organization accomplished excellent results with these exacting works. The conductor obtained a rich sonority from his men in the work by Bach and the difficult and often complicated "Verklärte Nacht" was played with technical skill and not a little imaginative feeling. Brahms' Fourth Symphony suffered somewhat from the fact that the public in Chicago has

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become accustomed to the more highly colored version which Mr. Stock has brought about by the retouching of the German master's admittedly drab instrumentation. It may be questionable practice thus to tamper with the masterpieces, but if the performance by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra proved nothing else, it proved that Mr. Stock was not altogether unkind to Brahms.

The following day the Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave the seventh of its series of Tuesday concerts. As Mr. Stock was taking his winter vacation, the program was conducted by Eric DeLamarter, who showed again, as he has shown in the past, that his gifts for orchestral direction are of admirable kind. A delicate and highly finished interpretation was given to Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture and more than ordinary charm went to the playing of Vivaldi's concerto grosso in D minor. Mr. DeLamarter's reading of the "Enigma" Variations by Edward Elgar would have given great satisfaction to that master, for it dwelt lovingly upon the poetry of the work and made much of the opulent color contained in it. The remainder of the program was devoted to Dohnányi's suite and to the second Concerto Valse by Glazounoff.

The regular Friday and Saturday concerts of the Chicago Orchestra, also conducted by Mr. DeLamarter, contained Chausson's B flat major Symphony as their most important feature. In spite of the Tristanesque atmosphere which envelops the work, Chausson's symphony remains one of the most notable—certainly one of the most imaginative—contributions made by a French composer to this form of art. It was beautifully played at this concert, as also was the frequently heard second concerto by Bach and Liszt's rather flashy symphonic poem "Tasso."

Variety was lent to the scheme of art by the appearance of Adolf Wiedig, who conducted his Symphonic Suite. Mr. Wiedig made it clear in this interesting work that his art is cast with the more conservative representatives of musical composition, who write in one key at one time and who put their faith in the efficacy of tone. The enthusiasm with which the Symphonic Suite was received must have convinced the composer that his attitude to music is that of others besides himself.

Mr. Wiedig also was represented on the program of a chamber music concert given by the Gordon String Quartet, Jan. 23. His contribution was a movement which, entitled "Autumn Leaves," was a product of this year. While it was not altogether easy to connect the title of the work with the music which accompanied it, it was far from being difficult to appreciate the charm of the dance subject which formed the basis of the work or the skill and ingenuity with which it was worked out. Mr. Gordon and his performers also presented the D Minor Quartet by Leo Sowerby, written in 1923, when that composer was still sojourning at Rome. This is music of modern character, but full of poetry and loveliness of sound, imbued, too, with more emotion than is discovered in many another of its author's works. Both composers owed much to the remarkable performance of the Gordon Quartet—a performance that in unanimity of feeling and richness and beauty of tone could scarcely have been surpassed.

Making a bow to Mary Pickford's story of the girl in a nickel and dime emporium, "My Best Girl," Warner Brothers have started making a comedy called "My Best Girl," with Louise Fazenda and Clyde Cook in the leads.

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Elsa Alsen Sings With  
Minneapolis Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MINNEAPOLIS—For the last concert before starting on its winter tour the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra played Schumann's Fourth Symphony and some Wagner excerpts with Elsa Alsen assisting as soloist. It was five years since a Schumann symphony had found a place on one of our programs, and we had almost forgotten what manner of man this romanticist was. Fortunately, not all Schumann's symphonies are so prosy and dry as this fourth. Even here there are moments of restfulness to which we bade a hearty welcome. To be sure, there is also far too much repetition, and the layman may relax during such a performance and never worry about what is to be said next. Like a perfect comedy, it is bound to end happily.

While Mr. Verbrugge lent the music through the undisturbed placidity of this work skillfully, his great achievements were in the treatment accorded the Wagner excerpts. Beginning with the "Tristan" Prelude, the conductor, working with far less physical energy than usual, brought the orchestra to a fine pitch of controlled enthusiasm. Control, that's the word, and with it an intensity that was brought about by the simplest methods, and never for a moment relaxed.

Madame Alsen sang the Isolde music excellently, and the orchestra reached heights not attained previously this season due to a combination of elasticity of method and intensity of thought in the closing scene from "Götterdämmerung." Mr. Verbrugge gave an inspiring example of power, finesse, rhythmical efficiency and nobility of tone.

Dr. Ham Conducts 25th  
National Chorus Concert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TORONTO—By completing his twenty-fifth year as conductor of the National Chorus, Dr. Albert Ham, F. R. C. O., has established a thing like a record in Canadian music. This choir came into existence in 1903, in connection with the Imperial Musical Festivals that were held that year right across Canada, with Sir Alexander Mackenzie as the visiting conductor. After the work of organization, Dr. Ham was loth to disband it, and the following year the choir gave its first public performance under the name of the National Chorus. For 25 years, it has given

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choir's success came in 1913, when the National Chorus gave two concerts in Toronto and one in Buffalo, with the assistance of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch. Plans were also made to take the choir across the Atlantic for a series of concerts in England, but they were postponed, and the events of 1914 kept them from materializing at all. For a dozen years now Dr. Ham has been confining his attention entirely to unaccompanied music, using, with few exceptions, the compositions of the great Englishmen, from Tudor times down to Vaughan Williams, Elgar, Goossens and Holst.

It is possible that the twenty-fifth concert will prove to be the farewell appearance of the National Chorus, and that Dr. Ham will be content with the record of an unbroken quarter of a century as leader of the choir. The program was typical, with Coleridge-Taylor's dramatic choral ode, "Sea Drift," as the chief item. The other British composers ranged from John Bennett (1855-1915) to Vaughan Williams, and included Thomas Arne, Hiles, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Henry Bishop, C. V. Stanford and Parry. The soloist for the occasion was Sophie Braslau, who sang the traditional "Eli, Eli," with the choir, a number that sounded strangely exotic among the stolid British compositions. In recent years, Dr. Ham has always included in his concerts a group of numbers sung by boys' voices. The boys sang little old English airs, of the character suitable to treble voices, and their sweet, bell-like singing was, as usual, one of the popular events of the concert. A capacity audience gathered to pay a personal tribute to Dr. Ham.

## Among the Photoplay Makers

Jean Hersholt's contract with Universal Pictures having concluded, he is to be a free lance player. Samuel Goldwyn proposes to make a film version of "The Chocolate Soldier," which is Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," set to Vienna tunes. Ronald Colman may have the lead. Harry Pollard is to direct the filming of "Show Boat," from Edna Ferber's novel, with a scenario by Charles Kenyon, for Universal. Under the old policy the peak of the

## Kathryn W. Leighton's Paintings

An exhibition at the Vose Galleries in Boston presents portrayals of Indians by Kathryn W. Leighton. Pictures of this kind have a value outside of their artistic merit that gives them added interest. "The artist has acquainted herself with members of certain Indian tribes, and painted them with all the vividness that their types offer. She is absorbed in her work beyond portraiture itself, for she is desirous of presenting some of the tribal customs, and the accoutrements of dress and living, so that her work may go down as an 'authentic record of the life of a vanishing race.'"

With the rapidity of growth in American life there seems to be a greater curiosity about the earlier inhabitants of the continent. There is investigation into the lore, the beliefs and superstitions, the musical forms, costume and crafts. In all her very clear and defined portraits Miss Leighton has included material that touches on all these subjects. There is the "Chief Turtle," with his painted features and green earrings. There is the "Chief Night Shoot," industriously painting his target. A moment of activity is caught by the artist showing the pleasure the craftsman takes in his job. There is the "Tom-Tom Player," earnestly beating away at his instrument. All the chiefs are serious, firm, quite dignified, as they sit in characteristic poses.

Miss Leighton catches the passivity, the calm indifference (so it seems to us) that is present in all these tribesmen. They are stern, their features hard and set, furrowed. Their feathered head-dresses rest naturally. Their necklaces, and arm-bands, their gorgets and ribbons are picturesque additions, each with its vigorous color. For they adorn themselves with no modest details. The gallery is alive with a generous, almost outspoken display of color, lending a note of gaiety to the sobriety of facial expression. The artist has emphasized their individuality in their terra-cotta skins, in their loose, romantic costume, in their tantalizing indifference.

Alternating upon the walls with the Indian portraits are the landscape and still-life pieces that strike a different mood in color and pres-

entation. Here the artist abandons herself to the poetry of the subject, to the shadings of varying personal responses to the beauties of nature. The flora of the Glacial Valley are many and beautiful. A decorative still-life of Lupine, Brown-eyed Susan and others makes a charming spot. There are other moments full of imagination of a more fanciful nature, the "Desert in January," for instance.

## Harry Lauder

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Twenty years ago, Harry Lauder, the inimitable Scottish comedian, first delighted American audiences with his songs "I Love a Lassie," "She's ma Daisy," and several others. Now, after many tours of the United States, he has opened his American season singing his original program and he is again captivating his audiences.

Upon Sir Harry's first entrance the opening night at the Knickerbocker Theater the audience cheered a welcome. Every face wore a smile, heads wagged and feet tapped in response to the irresistible rhythm as he sang the songs and danced his little jig with a lift all his own. Lauder has not changed a single detail of costume, make-up or "business." His characterizations seem perfected and they are put over the footlights with the same blithe and cheery freshness as of yore, his remarkable natural voice floating out as pleasantly as ever with rich resonance.

The song, the comical swing or swagger about the stage, the laugh-compelling patter and again the song. This is the form used by Lauder for each song and yet the differences in his conceptions of the characters of the beaming soldier Sandy, the old sailor, the pouting schoolboy, and all the others, vary so widely that there is no sameness apparent. Harry Lauder continues to hold his audiences in the palm of his hand. Perhaps this is due to his way of singing to each and all, and he invariably touches the heart in closing his act with some helpful message and song of good cheer.

A program of vaudeville entertainment including songs by the Kouns Sisters preceded the Lauder numbers. F. L. S.

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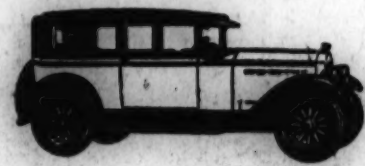
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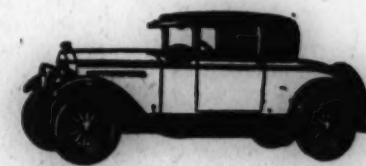
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## THE HOME FORUM

## On Rhymes Without Reason

I HAVE been puzzling lately over a minor problem in literary criticism. Perhaps I ought not to say anything about my quandary because I have not solved it, and because I suppose that to most people it will seem very simple and elementary, but—well, anyhow, I will.

"Twas brillig, and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;  
All mimsy were the borogroves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe."

The spelling of the more difficult words in that stanza I cannot vouch for, as it has been many years since I saw the text, but the sense must be perfectly clear. Well, and while I sang the lines to myself I suddenly realized that there was another poem, I could not at first say just what one, which made almost exactly the same effect of magic, bringing about one all at once the very light and air of long ago and far away. At last I found it:

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan  
A stately pleasure-dome decree  
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran  
Through caverns measureless to man  
Down to a sunless sea.

My problem was, and is, to discover why, of these two stanzas which make for me almost identically the same effect, the one should be rated as poetry of the highest order and the other should be considered mere nonsense. One does not answer this question by the shallow observation that Carroll's vocabulary is unusual, not to say outé, because, in the first place, there are words in the latter lines of "Kubla Khan" which are not to be found in the newspaper, and because, in the second place, every one knows what "brillig" means the instant he sees it, and feels that he has been familiarly acquainted with "mome raths" all his days. Although there is a distinction between the two poems, it is so slight that I should not care to set the task of defining it. I have reminded myself that both nonsense verse and what is called true poetry require for their full enjoyment a "temporary suspension of disbelief," and I have decided

that when that suspension has been made there is often very little to choose between them. To this tentative conclusion I have added one corollary: no one can have the finest sense of poetry who has no liking whatever for nonsense.

And there is another characteristic of nonsense verse which, so far as I know, has hitherto been ignored and unappreciated. I refer to its intense realism, its firm grip upon the actual facts of experience. In depicting the actual succession of our thoughts and moods such so-called realists as Flaubert and Zola lag far behind the great writer of nonsense-verse, for he presents a truth which classic literature has hardly guessed at—the truth or actuality of inconsequence, the impotence of logic. In a great play or novel or epic poem every event is linked to all the others by discernible cause and effect, but, although this may hold for the universe at large, it does not represent our feeling of experience, in which only now and then we catch a glimpse of destiny's sublime working. For the most part, and from day to day, experience seems a hit-or-miss, pell-mell affair, with nothing that wheel-with-wheel precision that Dante imposed from without upon his Divine Comedy, but a good deal, rather, of the topsy-turvydom we hall with joy in "Alice in Wonderland." Thinking of one's individual way through the world under the metaphor of a stream, what meanderings must allow for, and what strange encounters with unexpected tributaries! The business of great poetry is to make us aware of those laws by which the total stream, in appearance so aimlessly wandering, is governed in every ripple and waterdrop; but nonsense verse gives us the feeling that we have in any ordinary moment. It asks the question "What next?" and at any given moment almost anything may be "next." And so our actual sense of experience is not rendered by the Divine Comedy so well as by the lines:

No she went into the garden  
To cut a cabbage-leaf  
To make an apple-pie;  
And at the same time  
A great she-bear, coming down the street,  
Pops its head into the shop.  
What! no soap?

Much of the time most of us spend in "thinking" is given to reverie, to watching a phantasmagoria of images, memories, moods and hopes. We wander about in the twilight of our thought-chambers, feeling along the walls, jostled by the strangest things and picking up this and that in the oddest order. And this is the fact that nonsense verse reveals.

But if it is true that nonsense is realistic, why does it make us laugh? If it reflects the actual current of our thoughts, why should we think it ridiculous? Partly, I suppose, because it surprises us. Certainly we take for granted that we are earnest, sober, steady people, people with problems to solve like this one of mine, who think hard and fast for fifteen hours per day according to the strictest rules of logic; but then we suddenly come upon some fragment of actuality as this:

So tell your papa where the Yak may be got,  
And if he is awfully rich  
He will buy you the creature—or else  
He will not.

I really cannot tell which.

And then we laugh, or it is to be hoped that we do, not because the lines are witty but because they are not. They reveal the inconsequence of our thoughts. They deflate our intellectual balloons.

And I think there is another and better reason why we laugh at nonsense: it puts us at our ease. It makes us feel, or rather realize, that this is not after all quite the sober and humdrum world of remorseless logic that we have been taking it for, but a world in which the unexpected happens. One goes along from day to day, as someone has said, convinced that Mr. Grandright was entirely right, and that logic and facts are all that count, and then one morning he wakes up to find a giraffe poking its shapely head through his window-curtains and he shouts with a great voice of glee: "Oh! this is something new!" Nonsense verse is like that, delightfully unexpected giraffe. Come now, we say after a bout with Edward Lear, this is a most amazing universe in which we find ourselves. And it seems to get along somehow without the help of logic and in spite of a good deal of wool-gathering.

These "problems" about which we allow ourselves to become so very intense and over which we picture ourselves as pondering day and night, carefully analyzing evidence and constructing syllogisms—just how much do they actually mean to us, and just how hard do we actually work at them? And we find it a relief to think that perhaps not only we but others also are like this, and that even the statesman, the scholar, the professional thinker, frequently "cannot tell which."

Among the wisest words of Stevenson are those in which he tells us that we should all be happy because of this world's variety, and part of our happiness should be in the fact that our rich and varied world contains the creatures of nonsense verse. They take the place in our incredulous age of the figures of old romance such as the Faithful Lion, the Dragon sleeping on his board, and the spien-did solitary Unicorn. The more realistic our minds become, the higher the walls of logic tower above us, the more we shall need these delectable absurdities; and it is by no means insignificant that we owe the Snark and the White Queen and the Jabberwock himself to an economist and a mathematician. One swift glance at Edward Lear confutes whole volumes of statistics, and when we are beset on all sides by the hosts of the unduly earnest there is still

my Aunt Jimina's  
Runcible cat with the crimson  
whiskers.  
O. S.

## Rainbow Wonder

Nearly all peoples have felt the wonder of the rainbow. The Scandinavians thought of it as a heavenly bridge, a pathway of the gods, which was to break at the end of the world. It was supposed to be guarded by one called Heimdall, who kept back the giants from Asgard, the home of the gods.

In Greece, Iris, the rainbow, was the messenger of the gods. She was swifter than the breeze and had wings of gold. She traveled from the ends of the earth to the depths of the sea by that rainbow road.

To the Jews the rainbow was a sign of God's mercy, from the days of Noah. The bow in the cloud was no new thing of course, in Noah's day. Even then it was the ancient child of sun and cloud. It must have

been there long before man was created. But the beasts of the field could not understand, and before Noah's time men perhaps looked at it with fear. In the midst of destruction he saw in it a beautiful symbol of God's goodness to him that beauty was a divine promise spoken out of the storm. In a dark hour of the world his eyes were open to see new meanings in the many-splendored bow.

It is a sweet and gracious sign, never to be seen without some lifting of the heart.

We know something as to how rainbows are made. They arise through the breaking up of white light into its component parts. By passing light through a prism—the drops of dew or rain act as

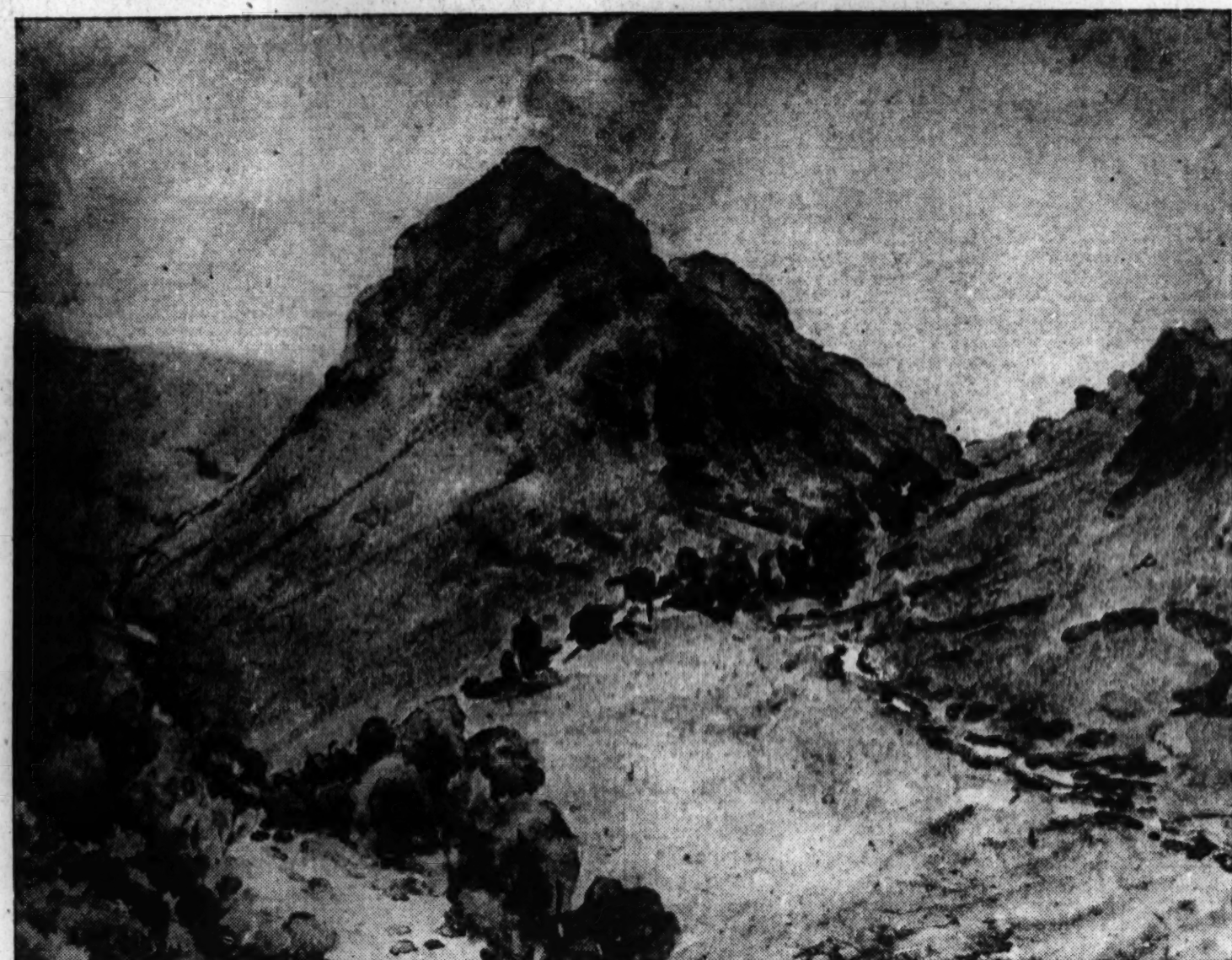
prisms—its rays are dispersed; those of one color being bent at a different angle from those of another color. Yellow, for instance, is bent more than red, and green more than yellow.

That is the way Newton explains the rainbow. He said that did not like this way of explaining such things as rainbows. He complained that Newton had helped to rob mankind of his wonder for the rainbow. He seemed to think that wonder was the child of ignorance, that with the diffusion of knowledge all sense of mystery must go.

If that were so, it would be unfortunate indeed. But explanation does not destroy wonder. If anything it increases it. The more we know

about wonderful things in nature the more wonderful they are. Good is it to know that all these blended colors are contained in ordinary light. But for the rainbow we might never have known that. Nor is that all. The rainbow is only a hint of greater wonders. It is not the end, only the beginning.

There are colors in it that the human eye cannot see. Colors at both ends of the spectrum that we do not catch. It is ever so, always something beyond what we see and know, and all hidden in the light of common day. The wonder is always there, not only on far-off hills, but in the dew on the grass. There is no need to run after the rainbow, for that is always disappointing. The place where we stand today is the foot of a rainbow.



Eagle Crag, Borrowdale. From a Water Color by Miss E. A. Barlow.

## A First Lesson

The Iliad and the Odyssey . . . were more to the Greeks than any poems we know are to us. They were recited by men trained to recite them, and people listened to them as they would to plays or music today. Often the rhapsodists, as the reciters of Homer were called, performed before twenty thousand people or more.

To some extent, these poems were like our Bible. In the Iliad and the Odyssey, written a little while before the Jews were beginning to set down the Bible, Homer had described how brave and wise men behaved. . . . He had described how courteous men and women treated their friends and the strangers who came to them.

Also he showed, in the way he wrote the poems, how to say things simply, yet with words that clashed like shields or flowed like slow music. His poems seldom waste language. They say directly what they have to say. Yet they manage to say it so well that we cannot forget it. Some poets get started making poetry and make too much of it. Homer rarely did this. He knew when to say little and when to say much. The Greeks say how fine a thing it was to do this. "Measure (moderation) is best in all things," was their idea of conduct. These are the words Homer had put into the mouth of Menelaus, and it was not the first time he brought this sense of proportion to the Greeks, he was foremost among those who helped them to praise and to practise it.

And we today, often dashing about with very little idea of moderation, still pause to listen to Homer's words, to talk about them and try to follow them.

The Iliad and the Odyssey were written in a metre we can hardly get. Hexa is the Greek word for "six." Every line of this poetry had six groups of words in it.

Though no more to come back with news nor of any returning  
Longing only to stay with the Lotus people forever.

There was no rhyme, but the poetry of Homer is as beautiful as any we know. It is very musical, yet it can be strong and even harsh. . . . Some idea of Homer's metre, though not of his power and beauty, can be got from English poems like Longfellow's Evangeline, or the less known but finer poem by Arthur Hugh Clough, The Bottle of Toburru.

For the story, there are translations made from the Greek into English, none as good as the original (for translations never are), but worth reading. . . . The Iliad and the Odyssey are called epics. An epic is a poem about great events in the life of a people. The poems of many countries have written epics, but Homer's are generally acknowledged to be the greatest of all, even though they are the first we know. We still come from reading them full of their spirit of bravery, their wisdom, their beauty. More than that, we still use Homer. We write stories and poems better because of these first great poetic stories, which have influenced

the narrative poetry of the world ever since they were made. Certainly we think and write about the people he made for us. Perhaps Helen never lived until Homer put her into his verse, but ever since he did so poets have written about her, and when we think of beauty in women today we think of Helen of Troy. Within the last few years new books about her have been published.

And every day, when we think or talk, we use Homer. We use a woman who makes people forget about the things they ought to do and attend instead to the things she wants them to do, and we say she is a Circe. We read of a man who takes a long journey in a boat, and we say he is an Odysseus. We hear of a woman who waited years for a husband to come back, and we call her Penelope. Homer still helps us to understand people about us and the lives they live.

This is after three thousand five hundred years.—From "The Winged Horse, The Story of the Poets and their Poetry," by JOSEPH AUSTIN and FRANK EMMETT HILL.

## Bird-song

Truly as I walk along  
I hear the rocks as they were replying  
To the sweet songs of the flowers.  
Truly the fluttering, chattering water answers,  
The bird-green fountain, there it sings,  
I hear the earth, it sings again.  
The mocking-bird answers:  
Perhaps the coyol-bird answers,  
And many sweet singing birds  
Scatter their songs around like music.

They bless the earth pouring out their sweet voices.

—From "Ancient Nahuatl Poetry," translated by DANIEL G. BAINBRIDGE, A. M., M. D.

## Technique in Poetry

In the practice of poetry as in the practice of every art, there is the thorough learning of the craft; there is a necessary knowledge of technique, there is a great deal to be assimilated before the poet can realize all the resources of his art. But all this is assimilated senselessly, unacademically, under a driving impulse almost impossible to define. Poets interpret "Look in thy heart and write" as an invitation to set down anything that comes into their heads, in any manner, but only fools! At the same time the artist is often but dimly conscious of the way in which he is obtaining an effect, and it may possibly be a supreme effect. In fact, when the artist grows what we call "self-consciousness" as to the use of his medium, he deteriorates as an artist. He has risen from the depth to the surface, he has lost intensity, he may be a virtuoso, a person skilled in the mechanical part of a fine art, but the daemon has forsaken him.—From the Preface to "Man Forsaken," by WILLIAM ROSS BAKER.

## Siddons

At the magic name, Siddons, I think always not of The Tragic Muse, —though perhaps I might if I possessed a mezzotint of that famous painting with Sir Joshua's name on the hem of the actress's garment—but of a little girl in her father's traveling company in England, making her appearance on the stage of some provincial city to be greeted by the noisy disapproval of the audience, who evidently thought they deserved more maturity for their money. Her mother came to the child's rescue—according to the story—and leading her forward to the footlights, made her repeat the fable of The Boy and The Frog, which, in Hazlitt's words, "entirely turned the tide of popular opinion in her favor." I have found no account of this incident which states either her exact age at the time or the city in which this extraordinary use of *Alceste* was made, but, as she was born in 1755, it may be supposed to have occurred somewhere around 1765. At any rate, it shows one of the greatest players who ever lived—greatest in the sense of complete command over the emotions of an audience—to have begun her career as a child actress in a strolling company, and like so many others of her craft, to have absorbed almost unconsciously in earliest years that mysterious technical assurance and ease of execution which mark the commanding actor.—WALTER FAIRBANKS, in "The Actor's Heritage."

## Robert Frost's Formula

"Common in experience; uncommon in writing" is the true formula for practically all of Frost's poetry. When arises his distinction in expression? The answer must first be made in terms of sensibility. The art of Robert Frost is built upon the foundation of observation: it is the poetry of observation, an emotional response, lyrical, dramatic, humorous, tragic, to what he has seen and heard.

When I see birches bend to left and right  
Across the lines of straighter, darker trees,  
I like to think some boy's been  
swinging them.

But swinging doesn't bend them  
down to stay,  
Ice storms do that. Often you must  
have seen them  
Loaded with ice a sunny winter  
morning  
After a rain. They click upon themselves  
As the breeze rises, and turn many-colored  
As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel.

This is the type of sheer observation that abounds in Frost's work, and one reads line after line that requires no help for vividness from specially constructed images or even from simile and metaphor which are in their turn composed of other definitely observed things.

The temperament of Frost, as he is an observer, is passive and plastic, and his impressionability depends in the first place for its intensity upon the keenness of his ear and his eye. In fact, his style can almost be entirely explained by saying that he is a remarkably close listener and a very sharp seer.

Take his verification. What is it but a disciplined and ingrained habit of listening to the tones of speech in New England from the time he was fascinated by Charley Hall's talk back in Windham to the present?

The poems, although they adhere to the molds of blank verse and rhymed lyric, are "talk poems." The feat has been that of conforming living speech to metrical forms by taking advantage of the flexibility inherent in all metrical forms, so that Liweliweli Jones, a conservative student of verification, is right when he says: "Technically, it is the outstanding feature of all Mr. Frost's verse that he makes it speak in human tones. He has never written a line of free verse that does not scan—if the reader knows how to scan English verse as it should be scanned and not as Latin or Greek verse should be scanned. The reason some people have thought Mr. Frost's verse very licentious and why others have said that he writes free verse is because he subordinates his metrical pattern to the cadences of human speech."

## Open Vision

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Biblical account of the childhood of the prophet Samuel we read, "And the word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision." Then there follows the record of the beginning of Samuel's ministry of prophecy. As the child Samuel lay down to sleep in the temple with the aged priest Eli, he thrice heard his name called. Eli instructed him to say, if the call should be repeated, "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth." When he acted in obedience to this instruction, he received from God a prophetic vision concerning the house of Eli. From that time the power of open vision, of perceiving the will of God, remained with him.

When the children of Israel demanded a king, Samuel in fulfillment of a divine command anointed Saul. He was later called upon to rebuke Saul for continued rebellion against God. He said in part: "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king." Samuel perceived that ability to see the will of God is contingent upon an earnest desire and honest intention to obey it, at whatever cost to personal will. The success of David, anointed by Samuel to supersede Saul, is most significant, when we consider his obedience and his striking power of open vision.

When all the wise men in Babylon, Israelish captives as well as Chaldeans, were threatened with death unless one of them should be able to tell Nebuchadnezzar the dream which he had forgotten, Daniel sought the aid of his three friends, the Israelish youths Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, and asked them to pray that the king's dream might be revealed to him. They did so. The dream was revealed, and the lives of all were saved. When being translated, the prophet Elijah made his demonstration of the deathlessness of Life, he was not alone. We read, "And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went, and stood to view afar off." They supported Elijah's demonstration.

Christ Jesus, foreseeing the blessed time when all men should have this power of open vision, said to Nathanael, "Verily, verily, I say unto

you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man." We learn in Christian Science that angels are the thoughts of God. In open vision these thoughts are revealed to men.

Ability to perceive the will of God carries with it the happy privilege of assisting humanity by healing sickness, poverty, and sin, and overcoming death. In Holy Writ we have precedent for the custom of Christians praying for one another in need. Even those who themselves had most markedly the power of open vision were at times assisted by their fellow Christians. Thus was error of belief rebuked, and the unity and universality of good exemplified. Under the definition of "I, or Ego," on page 588 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence."

In Gethsemane Jesus reverently desired the help of his disciples. They, however, failed him, falling into a mesmeric sleep. Though denied the comfort of the support of his immediate followers, Jesus received the powerful support that comes from open vision.

Later on, the Apostle Paul wrote to the Christians in Rome, "Now I beseech you, brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that ye strive together with me in your prayers to God for me." He was about to undertake a mission to the Christians in Jerusalem, where the opposition to Christianity was most bitter. He asked specifically that the Christians in Rome support his demonstration by praying for his protection in Judea, for the success of his mission in Jerusalem, and for his safe coming to Rome.

At the beginning of the ministry of Mary Baker Eddy, modern prophet of God, it could again be said that "there was no open vision." For centuries there was no one able to prove that he heard the voice of God, by healing the sick as Jesus had done. But, again, clear thinking thrust aside the centuries, and through Mrs. Eddy's splendid demonstration of open vision it is now possible for all who will to commune intelligently with God, to learn that God is wholly good, loving, and tender. Accepting the comforting ministry of Christian Science, we lose all sense of fear of the will of God, and find our own perfect selfhood in Christ. We are thus enabled to agree wholly with the words of the hymn:

"I worship Thee, sweet Will of God,  
And every day I live, I seem  
To love Thee more and more."

His metrical iambus is always there but it is not always emphasized, and he is never afraid to let a logical or word accent come in a weak place metrically. His verse is at the opposite pole from that of Swinburne, who gallops to an anapaestic tune in a manner which is quite alien to human speech. On the other hand: "I shan't be gone long—You come too" is pure and unadulterated human speech which just happens to fit into the metrical scheme of the poem. Only, such a thing "just happens" so often in Mr. Frost's work that we know that it does not just happen at all but is the work of an exceptionally sensitive and gifted poet. And indeed Mr. Frost is so sure of the natural speech-tones in his work that he says that no one who reads his verse naturally can read it wrong. But on the other hand those who read it with a preconceived notion in their minds of how a verse should scan often find it a little difficult.

Frost himself settled the matter when he said to Miss Sergeant: "They call me a dialect poet. . . . Not so you'd notice it. It was never my aim to keep to any special speech unitary, vernacular or slang. I lay down no law to myself there. What I have been after from the first, consciously and unconsciously, is tones of voice. I've wanted to write down certain brute throat noises so that no one could miss them in my sentences. I have been guilty of speaking of sentences as a mere notation for indicating them. I have counted on doubling the meaning of my sentences with them. They have been my observation and my subject matter."

"I know what I want to do most. I don't do it often enough. In The Runaway I added the moral at the end just for the pleasure of the aggrieved tone of voice. There are high spots in respect of vocal image in Blueberries: There had been some berries—but those were all gone. He didn't say where they had been. I'm sure—I'm sure—as polite as could be."

—GUTHRIE B. MUMFORD, in "Robert Frost: A Study in Sensibility and Good Sense."

## As a Man Thinketh

One saw only a furnace man,  
Unkempt, with smutty hands and face,  
Of hesitating speech.

Another beheld—not features dust begrimed,  
But clear, honest eyes;  
A being appreciative of kindness,  
Warm of heart,  
Responsive to signs of approaching spring—  
To the fragrance of an awakening earth.

Ears quick to catch the rollicking song of Chickadee.  
A tongue, unloosed, giving utterance to words of gratitude and respect.

Sweet prophecies of heavenly joys  
Pass not unrecognized by such as he.  
BRASSILL L. BURNALL.

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# Interclegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## YALE-HARVARD CLUBS BEATEN

Now Tied for First Place With Columbia U. C. in Class A Squash Tennis

**Metropolitan Class A Squash Tennis Team Standings**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Columbia U. C.	10	0	0	100.00
Yale Club	9	1	0	90.00
Harvard Club	8	2	0	80.00
Princeton Club	7	3	0	70.00
Yale Club	6	4	0	60.00
New York A. C.	5	5	0	50.00

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—The entire situation in the metropolitan class A squash tennis team championship was changed Wednesday, when the two leading teams, Yale Club and Harvard Club, which have regularly fought out the title for many years, were both defeated in the next to last round of the championship. The Yale Club, which placed with Columbia University Club, with their final match scheduled against each other.

Columbia University Club, which dropped from the triple tie last week, came back into it by defeating the Yale Club 5 to 3 on the home courts of the winner. Even though the two leaders of Columbia University Club, Rowland B. Haines and Jerome L. Kerbeck, were defeated, the balance of the team won in turn, though several were by slight margins, and brought the team back to a good chance to capture the title. Thomas R. Coward, the Yale Club leader, repeated his victory in the Yale invitation tournament over Harvard 7-5, 15-13, 15-12, while Henry S. Thorne, the ambidextrous player, now promoted to second place, proved superior to Kerbeck, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12, reversing his form a week ago, when he lost the deciding match against Kerbeck 15-12, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

But it was the victory of the Crescent Athletic Club over the champion Harvard Club team that caused the greatest surprise. The New Moon representatives won four in a row at the start of the play, the victory resulting from the success of Edward R. Larkin, the new New Jersey champion, who defeated Rowland B. Haines in that tournament, over Fillmore V. S. Hyde, at the top of the Harvard Club list, in straight games, 15-12, 15-12. The lesser lights of the Crescent team were also in top form, and the matches were also 5 to 2 in favor of the home team.

The third match of the day, between Princeton Club and New York Athletic Club, was left unfinished, when after the score stood at 3-all, neither Gavin Brackridge, No. 2 for the Princeton Club, nor R. Mason Kirkland, who held the championship place on the New York Athletic Club team, showed up for their match, and the final game was postponed until Thursday of Friday. The summary:

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 3**  
T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.  
H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, defeated L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

**NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 3**  
E. R. Larkin, Harvard Club, defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.  
W. H. Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated E. R. Larkin, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

**PRINCETON CLUB 3, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3**  
H. R. Miskell, Princeton Club, defeated R. B. Haines, New York Athletic Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.  
R. M. Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, vs. Gavin Brackridge, Princeton Club, to play.

**Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated S. R. Green, New York Athletic Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.**  
Barneville Elliott, New York Athletic Club, defeated F. Page Jr., Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

**John C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.**  
J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

**John C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.**  
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John C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

## English Racquets Players Entered

One Canadian—Also in the United States Doubles Championship

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—The greatest international field that has ever gathered to contest for the United States doubles racquets championship in New York started play Wednesday on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club. Two matches were completed, without surprise, and two more teams came through the first round, as the result of the withdrawal of their opponents.

Robert A. Gardner Jr., the former pro star, and his partner, Howard Linn, representing Chicago, defeated young John L. Van Allen and J. W. Brooks of New York in the first match played. The younger pair managed to capture the second game, but dropped the other three by wide margins. The second match was between Stanley W. Pearson and E. M. Edwards of Philadelphia, the other winners of the day, also over a local team. The winners of the first round, former United States squash racquets champion, and H. D. Sheldon, also a former squash racquets star, who have gone over to the other game this season, by a score of 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

Two other local teams, the former champions, C. C. Pell and Stanley W. Mortimer, advanced without playing through the withdrawal of H. D. Sheldon and partner of Chicago and A. L. Corey and F. T. Freilighuysen, respectively.

The two foreign teams, the Hon. C. N. Bruce and J. C. F. Simpson of England, and P. W. Kemp-Welch of England, who is paired with A. S. Cassella of Montreal, will start their play Thursday, when the former pair will encounter P. P. Wharton and Malcolm Greenough of Boston and Constantine Hutchins and C. C. Peabody will oppose Kemp-Welch and Cassella. In the other second round matches, Coulter and Morgan will oppose Gardner and Linn, and Pell and Mortimer will be pitted against Pearson and Edwards.

**Summary:**  
UNITED STATES RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—  
First Round  
Robert A. Gardner Jr. and Howard Linn, Chicago, defeated John L. Van Allen and J. W. Brooks, New York, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

Stanley W. Pearson and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated H. D. Sheldon and P. P. Wharton, New York, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

C. C. Pell and Stanley W. Mortimer, New York, defeated H. D. Sheldon and P. P. Wharton, New York, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

Hewitt Morgan and C. J. Coulter, New York, defeated H. D. Sheldon and P. P. Wharton, New York, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

Freilighuysen, New York, by default.

**VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS DRAW OUT**  
Sixteen Former Stars to Play—Missell Champion

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—Sixteen veterans, including many representative members of the first 10 of recent years, will engage in the annual United States veteran squash tennis championship at the Princeton Club, beginning on Saturday, according to the draw, made public Thursday at the Princeton Club, where the event will be held.

Harold R. Missell, last year's winner, will be the defending champion, and the home club, will meet C. N. Edge Jr., the tallest man in the game, who is entering from Apawamis Club, and has been a regular player since 1915.

Harold R. Missell, Princeton Club, vs. Clifford N. Edge Jr., Apawamis Club; J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. J. C. Neely, Princeton Club; J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. J. C. Neely, Princeton Club.

John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club; John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club.

John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club; John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club.

John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club; John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club.

## PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE HAS FINE BASKETBALL RACE

University of Washington Has Slightly the Better in Northern Division, While California at Los Angeles and Southern California Are Tied in Southern

**PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	10	0	0	100.00
Oregon	9	1	0	90.00
Stanford	8	2	0	80.00
California	7	3	0	70.00
Oregon State	6	4	0	60.00
Washington State	5	5	0	50.00

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The race for championship honors in the Pacific Coast Conference basketball tournament with 34, which puts him in a triple tie for third place, G. H. Riddings of Oregon, and E. D. McDowell of Washington State, come next with 22 points each, while M. E. Snider of Washington, with 20, completes the list that has scored at least that number of points. The list of scorers follows:

**Player and college**

G. H. Riddings, Oregon	34
E. D. McDowell, Washington State	22
M. E. Snider, Washington	20
G. H. Riddings, Oregon	18
E. D. McDowell, Washington State	16
M. E. Snider, Washington	14
G. H. Riddings, Oregon	12
E. D. McDowell, Washington State	10
M. E. Snider, Washington	8
G. H. Riddings, Oregon	6
E. D. McDowell, Washington State	4
M. E. Snider, Washington	2

The two divisional quarter-finals were decided last week-end, while another game resulted in a draw, Fall River, present national champion, received its first real test and emerged victorious over the Boston Soccer Club, 2 to 1. The titleholders assumed the lead in the first half, which ended 1 to 0. After the interval Fall River contributed another goal and Boston reduced the lead by one goal before the first half, which ended 1 to 0.

The J. & P. Coats A. O. F. C. of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Providence (R. I.) A. O. F. C., resulted in a victory for the former, which ended 1 to 0. The J. & P. Coats A. O. F. C. of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Providence (R. I.) A. O. F. C., resulted in a victory for the former, which ended 1 to 0.

The Brookline Wanderers and the Bethlehem Steel F. C. played a drawn game at Brookline. After the playing of an extra half hour in an effort to break the tie the score was one out. The New York Nationals and New York Wanderers played a drawn game at New York. The New York Nationals and New York Wanderers played a drawn game at New York.

In the West, eight clubs representing Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin, met at Chicago, where an overwhelming majority of five clubs, will meet.

The competition proper with seven clubs and met with two eliminations in the opening round while St. Louis, former stronghold of the West, entered the final round, emerged with a single representative. Michigan was represented in the open tournament by two qualifying and one club, which had been eliminated in the first round.

The Waseda players handicapped as the touring team, entered the final round, emerged with a single representative. Michigan was represented in the open tournament by two qualifying and one club, which had been eliminated in the first round.

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## CHALLENGE CUP PLAY IN QUARTER-FINALS

Two of Eastern Soccer Games Already Decided

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—With six divisional quarter-final games in the National Challenge Cup competition proper, four in the West and two in the East, scheduled for decision this week-end, the present tournament which is conducted by the United States Football Association has advanced more successfully than any championship series of previous seasons. In excess of 100 games have been staged among the original entry of 117 clubs to bring the competition up to the present standing and only three postponements have been necessitated through inclement weather conditions.

The former, but concluded in rather dramatic manner, Kennewick, former Canadian international goal, scored the winning goal for the Kennewick club, which had been eliminated in the first round.

The Brookline Wanderers and the Bethlehem Steel F. C. played a drawn game at Brookline. After the playing of an extra half hour in an effort to break the tie the score was one out. The New York Nationals and New York Wanderers played a drawn game at New York.

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## MISS FRANCIS IN SEMIFINALS

To Face Miss Goss for Right to Play in Heights Casino Final

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—Miss Alice C. Francis, for the second time in her career, defeated her many-time opponent, Mrs. Frederick W. Roemer, Wednesday, to reach the semifinal round of the annual invitation indoor tennis tournament of the Heights Casino, after a long battle of more than two hours. The score was 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

The will now encounter Miss Eleanor Goss in the semifinals, to be played Friday, as the New Yorker scored an easy victory over the Boston player, Mrs. W. M. Shedd, 6-1, 6-0.

In the other singles match played, Mrs. William V. Heister Jr., the former Louisiana champion, had a harder battle than anticipated before she could eliminate Mrs. DeForest Candee, the score being 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. She will meet the winner between Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory and the other Bostonian survivor, Mrs. J. L. Bremer, who will meet in the only singles match scheduled for Thursday, also on Friday.

Another team reached the semifinals in the doubles Wednesday night. This section of the tournament will be brought up to the finals Thursday afternoon, with the finals Friday. The Boston team was eliminated Wednesday, when Miss Francis and Mrs. F. Stenz, a former metropolitan champion, defeated them, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Eleanor Goss, teamed with a newcomer, and Mrs. William C. Langley, made their appearance, and scored an easy victory over Mrs. Wood Charke and Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, 6-1, 6-0.

The winners encounter Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz Thursday afternoon, with the winners competing in the semifinals against Mrs. Roemer and Mrs. Candee. The winners will be the winners of the tournament.

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## Indiana Aquatic Outlook Is Good

Dearth of Candidates Offset Somewhat by Quality of Material

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—"With a full schedule, we hope to make the season interesting for our intercollegiate conference opponents," says Coach Paul E. Thompson, Indiana University swimming coach. In the one meet held, Indiana defeated the rival of long standing, the Hoosier Athletic Club of Indianapolis, by a score of 35 to 24. Fourteen men constitute the entire Indiana swimming squad at the present time, but it appears that there may be a few additions by the opening of the second semester, about the first of February. Thompson, this season, is somewhat handicapped by the lack of material with which he has to work, although the Indiana squad has never been large.

W. C. Miller is captain of the team, and is the specialist in the breaststroke. R. A. Winston '29, another veteran, has usually entered in the freestyle events. Other veterans include R. A. Boland '29, K. W. Vetter '29, J. R. Matthews '29, and D. F. Vetter '29. Vettermark is a star in the backstroke. J. H. Baughman '28, and J. W. Hunt '29, are the chief divers, the department that is lacking in experience.

Other members of the Indiana tank squad are C. M. White '29, A. H. McGraw '29, F. Hodges '29, and H. DeCamp '29. Indiana's swimming schedule is as follows:

Feb. 10, at Chicago; Feb. 11, at Chicago; Feb. 12, at Chicago; Feb. 13, at Chicago; Feb. 14, at Chicago; Feb. 15, at Chicago; Feb. 16, at Chicago; Feb. 17, at Chicago; Feb. 18, at Chicago; Feb. 19, at Chicago; Feb. 20, at Chicago; Feb. 21, at Chicago; Feb. 22, at Chicago; Feb. 23, at Chicago; Feb. 24, at Chicago; Feb. 25, at Chicago; Feb. 26, at Chicago; Feb. 27, at Chicago; Feb. 28, at Chicago; Feb. 29, at Chicago; Feb. 30, at Chicago; Feb. 31, at Chicago; Feb. 32, at Chicago; Feb. 33, at Chicago; Feb. 34, at Chicago; Feb. 35, at Chicago; Feb. 36, at Chicago; Feb. 37, at Chicago; Feb. 38, at Chicago; Feb. 39, at Chicago; Feb. 40, at Chicago; Feb. 41, at Chicago; Feb. 42, at Chicago; Feb. 43, at Chicago; Feb. 44, at Chicago; Feb. 45, at Chicago; Feb. 46, at Chicago; Feb. 47, at Chicago; Feb. 48, at Chicago; Feb. 49, at Chicago; Feb. 50, at Chicago; Feb. 51, at Chicago; Feb. 52, at Chicago; Feb. 53, at Chicago; Feb. 54, at Chicago; Feb. 55, at Chicago; Feb. 56, at Chicago; Feb. 57, at Chicago; Feb. 58, at Chicago; Feb. 59, at Chicago; Feb. 60, at Chicago; Feb. 61, at Chicago; Feb. 62, at Chicago; Feb. 63, at Chicago; Feb. 64, at Chicago; Feb. 65, at Chicago; Feb. 66, at Chicago; Feb. 67, at Chicago; Feb. 68, at Chicago; Feb. 69, at Chicago; Feb. 70, at Chicago; Feb. 71, at Chicago; Feb. 72, at Chicago; Feb. 73, at Chicago; Feb. 74, at Chicago; Feb. 75, at Chicago; Feb. 76, at Chicago; Feb. 77, at Chicago; Feb. 78, at Chicago; Feb. 79, at Chicago; Feb. 80, at Chicago; Feb. 81, at Chicago; Feb. 82, at Chicago; Feb. 83, at Chicago; Feb. 84, at Chicago; Feb. 85, at Chicago; Feb. 86, at Chicago; Feb. 87, at Chicago; Feb. 88, at Chicago; Feb. 89, at Chicago; Feb. 90, at Chicago; Feb. 91, at Chicago; Feb. 92, at Chicago; Feb. 93, at Chicago; Feb. 94, at Chicago; Feb. 95, at Chicago; Feb. 96, at Chicago; Feb. 97, at Chicago; Feb. 98, at Chicago; Feb. 99, at Chicago; Feb. 100, at Chicago; Feb. 101, at Chicago; Feb. 102, at Chicago; Feb. 103, at Chicago; Feb. 104, at Chicago; Feb. 105, at Chicago; Feb. 106, at Chicago; Feb. 107, at Chicago; Feb. 108, at Chicago; Feb. 109, at Chicago; Feb. 110, at Chicago; Feb. 111, at Chicago; Feb. 112, at Chicago; Feb. 113, at Chicago; Feb. 114, at Chicago; Feb. 115, at Chicago; Feb. 116, at Chicago; Feb. 117, at Chicago; Feb. 118, at Chicago; Feb. 119, at Chicago; Feb. 120, at Chicago; Feb. 121, at Chicago; Feb. 122, at Chicago; Feb. 123, at Chicago; Feb. 124, at Chicago; Feb. 125, at Chicago; Feb. 126, at Chicago; Feb. 127, at Chicago; Feb. 128, at Chicago; Feb. 129, at Chicago; Feb. 130, at Chicago; Feb. 131, at Chicago; Feb. 132, at Chicago; Feb. 133, at Chicago; Feb. 134, at Chicago; Feb. 135, at Chicago; Feb. 136, at Chicago; Feb. 137, at Chicago; Feb. 138, at Chicago; Feb. 139, at Chicago; Feb. 140, at Chicago; Feb. 141, at Chicago; Feb. 142, at Chicago; Feb. 143, at Chicago; Feb. 144, at Chicago; Feb. 14



## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## In the Days of the Maid

By PHYLIS MARY LOVELL

AS SOON as the sun had set, and because it was cold and a thin blue glow over the low country, Louise put aside her sewing and pulled the lattice window close. Philippe was fast asleep, his dark little head turned away from the glow of the fire and one round brown arm thrown out across the floor where he lay.

Louise looked at him fondly; she ought to wake him for his supper and then carry him to bed, but nobody was about and the child could stay happily where he was for a little while longer. Louise drew her low wooden stool up beside him and sat down, her bare feet toward the fire. She fell to thinking.

Little else beside rumor—stories handed from mouth to mouth—reached the country east of Paris, but these stories spoke ill for France; and the coming of travelers from the north, always bearing tidings of disaster, brought fears to the hearts of the peasants. The English, already in possession of Guine, had swept over the whole of France north of the Loire, and who could tell where their conquests would end? Now they said, the infant Henry VI of England had been proclaimed King of France, and the Dauphin, unable to raise any opposition, watched the slow dismemberment of his kingdom.

Strange Rumors

Louise thought about these things because everyone thought of them, calculating vaguely how soon the armies of England would reach them and what would come of it. She thought, too, of another rumor that had persisted of late of a young girl, barely older than herself, who was fighting with the French troops. Louise did not altogether credit the tale, although she had heard it more than once. It was hard to believe that a girl could succeed where the Dauphin Charles had failed; and yet people spoke of her as one sent for their deliverance and as an omen of hope.

Philippe on the floor at her side turned uneasily and opened his eyes. Louise reached down her hand and pulled him into a sitting posture.

"Enough sleep," she said. "Thy supper is waiting."

She pushed back her stool and went in search of the bowl. Philippe watched her, still half asleep, and rosy from the fire. He drank his broth in silence as Louise moved about the room, setting the wooden table with its rough fare in preparation for the grown-up's supper, and adding logs to the fire the better to light the place. Her grandfather and Henri would soon return and everything must be in readiness for their coming. Presently she bent down over the sleepy Philippe and took the empty bowl from his knees.

"Bed, lay one!" she said, and, when he nodded, lifted him in her arms and carried him up the dark stairway to the room above.

Her grandfather was standing before the fire when she returned—his back to it, and his eyes fixed upon the wooden table with its supper dishes, abstractedly. He turned his head as Louise came in.

## The Mail Bag

This letter written by Ethel B. of Foochow, China, for our Young Folks' Mail Bag corresponds to an interesting that the Editor is sure you will all enjoy reading it:

Kukien Christian University  
Foochow, China.

Dear Barbara:

I am so sorry to have delayed so long in replying to your letter. It has been more than six months since I received it. I have been waiting for Mother to type this general letter for me, so the delay has been even longer.

The very day that my letter was printed in the "Mail Bag," Mother, my younger sister and I had to leave Foochow because of the trouble. The Consul wanted several Americans in port. So we went away and Daddy stayed on to teach in this university, for Chinese young men.

The place we went to was Formosa. You may not know where it is. It is a small island off the coast of China, 100 miles east of Foochow. I guess I shouldn't have said "small," since it is larger than Maryland. It was discovered by the Dutch, and then a Chinese pirate drove them away, and took possession of the land.

About 35 years ago, after some trouble between the Chinese and the Japanese, the Chinese gave over the island of Formosa, and also the Pescadore Islands (Pescadore sounds like Pesky Door, doesn't it?) to the Japanese. The Japanese then went by train to the capital, Taihoku. There are now good railroads the whole length of the island, and a few side ones, too. We had a very nice time with the Canadian missionaries in Taihoku. We went to Tamsui, the old Chinese seaport, and very often we played with the three grandchildren of Mr. George L. Mackay, the first missionary to Northern Formosa, of whom you may have heard.

One day we went up to see a native village at Kappanzen in the mountains. We walked across a long suspension bridge, which rocked to and fro at every step we took. My umbrella nearly fell into the river below, but with all the wires strung at the sides it was impossible for me to drop through. It was most certainly a swinging suspension bridge.

Before we left the village we visited the primary school that the Japanese Government has for the children of the natives. They were having a track meet that afternoon, and the children were to receive as prizes, fans, match boxes and candy.

Our trip up the hill was made first by train and bus across the plain, and then we took little cars where two people could sit on a two-seated chair, on a platform, that ran on wheels, on a narrow track, and the whole thing was pushed by two bare-backed Chinese coolies. If we met another car coming toward us down hill or up date, the lighter loaded car had to give way to the heavier car. We would step out of our car to one side of the road while the

coolies lifted the whole thing off the tracks, let the approaching car pass and then set our car back on again. It was stacks of fun coasting down the slopes, and whistling around the corners, and the two pushers had almost as much fun as we did, stealing a joy ride on the down slope. We came up to Kappanzen one day, came down the next. The next day we packed all our belongings, and then the next day we said "Formosa, fare thee well."

Our hundred days of exile on the island came to a glorious end, and we were not only sorry to return to our Foochow home and to our Daddy.

I am studying regular school work of seventh grade at home with Mother as my teacher, and perhaps next year I shall go to Shanghai to the address of an American girl of my age, who will correspond with me. For five years I know of Christian Science. I would be glad to get your answer at an early date. I thank you in advance.

[Who would like to correspond with Káthe?—Ed.]

Berlin, Germany

I am a girl of 14 years and learn English since October, 1926. Will you be kind enough to give me the address of an American girl of my age, who will correspond with me.

For five years I know of Christian Science. I would be glad to get your answer at an early date. I thank you in advance.

[Who would like to correspond with Káthe?—Ed.]

Redhill, England

Through your kindness in printing my letter I have obtained seven interesting letters, which have sent me photos and beautiful letters. But I should still like one from Africa and China. My sister Phyllis has had one from India. Thanking you for your kindness.

Doris J.

Dubois, Idaho

Dear Editor:

My aim in life is to be a lawyer but I have six more years of school before I can be admitted to the bar. Next year I expect to go to school at the Principia and after that I hope to attend the University of Chicago for four years.

I would be very glad to correspond with boys from any country. I am 17 years old.

Juanda P.

The following would like to receive letters:

Marjorie R. (11), Oak Park, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.

## Your Future Career

## The Fruit Grower

HOW many fruit growers or fruit farmers do you know? How often do you meet one? If you know any at all you could probably count them on the fingers of one hand, although it is to be hoped that every boy and girl has at some time made a visit to some

of fruit that interests you more, you can best do this by leaving your home and going to live in the section where that fruit is grown, so that you will take your training and get your start there.

The fact that the future fruit grower may not possess any land

tion as is a Latin ode. Here are some of the studies that must go into the training of the fruit grower: plant chemistry, soil science, physics, water requirements of fruit plants; plant nutrients and their absorption, winter and frost effects, pruning, propagation (grafting and budding) and land value.

When their training is completed most pomologists will be confronted with either one of two questions: (1) What fruits can best be grown in the locality where I have a field or farm? or (2) What kinds shall I grow and where shall I find the proper place to grow them? You should be guided by the advantage there is in producing fruit of a kind that is well and favorably known in a locality where it is extensively grown and where there is a likelihood of there being an efficient selling organization, and a reputation of the section that will attract buyers. Land values, transportation and labor supply must be considered.

In selecting a site for small fruits there is the slope of the land to be considered, air drainage, exposure, soil and water drainage. There must be a knowledge of plows, harrows, cultivators, fertilizer sowers, fertilizers and cover crops, canning, preserving and marketing.

Fruit packing and marketing is an industry in itself. The fruit grower must have a knowledge of the preparation of fruit and packing operations, storage and transportation, markets and selling agencies (commission houses, co-operative selling,

etc.), special fruit organizations and fruit shows.

How fortunate the boy or girl whose ambition is to become a fruit grower! The fruit grower's life is full of interest and achievement. His farm can hardly fail to be profitable provided he has profited by his training. The money profit may not come all at once nor in large sums, but it will come gradually and surely. There is much happiness and satisfaction to be found in this career. To dignify the earth with gardens and beautify the countryside with blossoming trees is a tribute to nature; to cultivate the fruit of the earth is a service to your fellow men.

Methods of Training

The old-time farmer held that a boy could not learn to be a good farmer out of books and he was largely in the right. But the old-time farmer did not have our limitless material resulting from scientific research, nor our machine-run farms, nor our conditions of competition, nor our tremendous markets and transportation developments. All these conditions, and many more, make book work and mental training absolutely imperative for the would-be successful pomologist. He will derive his complete training from a combination of book work and practical farm experience. A wide range of study must be covered which in itself provides a fine education, besides having a particular bearing on pomology. It includes the management of funds, accounting, physics, botany, and chemistry.

There are various plans of training whereby a girl or boy may become an expert pomologist. Some of these are listed here, although there are many others:

1. (A)—A four-year high-school course. All subjects with a bearing on pomology should be studied. Languages and literature should also be studied, as the future fruit grower wants to be an educated man as well as a profit-making fruit-farmer.

(B)—A four-year course at an agricultural college of high standing. Most agricultural colleges require a year of practical farm experience away from the college before graduation.

(C)—After graduation get a position on a fruit farm where the best methods are employed. Study under the extension courses of the nearest agricultural college and take the examinations. Meanwhile save wages with a view to buying your own farm later.

(D)—Take a small plot of ground and cultivate it under fruit-farming conditions. Become acquainted with your government farm agent and secure his supervision. Here you may study soils, costs, returns, etc.

(E)—Bulletins, books and fruit growers' magazines must be read and studied. After several years you will be able to take over the management of a fruit farm.

But no matter what plan of education is followed, the final results will depend largely on the energy and determination of the learner. In this day of competition quality counts more than any other attribute. The perfect apple, peach, orange or strawberry is as much the result of thought and applica-

tion as is a Latin ode. Here are some of the studies that must go into the training of the fruit grower: plant chemistry, soil science, physics, water requirements of fruit plants; plant nutrients and their absorption, winter and frost effects, pruning, propagation (grafting and budding) and land value.

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## Current Events

Greetings to the Arctic

EVERY Thursday evening Station WJAZ, Chicago, sends out an hour's program that is eagerly welcomed in many a home because of the romance which is connected with it. This program is for the special benefit of Commander MacMillan, far away in locked Labrador, on one of his many arctic expeditions.

Eugene F. McDonald, explorer, and president of the Zenith Radio Corporation, which owns WJAZ, has inaugurated this weekly broadcast, and every week his "Hello Mac" precedes the regular announcer's program—messages and news of interest to the explorer and his crew.

Mr. McDonald knows by experience what arctic snows and arctic silence mean, for he was with Commander MacMillan in 1923, and again in 1925, when he was in command of the expedition, the second ship of the expedition.

Searching for Old Continents

The Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology is busy with preparations for projected expeditions to be commenced before spring. The purpose of these expeditions is to trace the conditions of the old World by means of fossil remains. These may prove that ocean depths were once old continents, and hills tops the sea bed of past ages.

One expedition, a party of geologists, will set out across the Atlantic Ocean in a small schooner, under the command of Columbus Iselin, a second-year student in the Harvard Graduate School, to make oceanographic investigations of the deep-sea oozes on the North Atlantic rise. The purpose is to learn from the kind of sediment on the ocean floor whether it was ever dry land.

The vessel under construction for this party is of only 65 tons and less than 100 feet long, but is designed to weather ocean storms and serve the special needs of the researchers. Mr. Iselin is designing a weighted apparatus which he plans to sink into the oozes four miles below the ocean surface, to study their character and stratification, subjects of which little is known.

A 200-pound box, to be suspended from a cable, is planned to bring up samples without disturbing the arrangement of the layers of the ooze or earth. When the box touches the bottom, a trap will release a weight about it, and the falling weight will drive the box into the ooze. Valves at the top of the box will let the water be pushed out. The cables needed will weigh 22 pounds for each 100 feet, or approximately two tons for four miles.

While these men are on the water, another party, directed by Dr. Percy E. Raymond, curator of invertebrate paleontology, will spend the summer in the hills of Scotland and Wales collecting fossil fishes and invertebrates from rocks of the Ordovician and Silurian periods there.

A similar expedition taken by Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the museum, into the Canadian Rocky Mountains last summer, found rare fossil fish said to be 100,000,000 years old on mountain peaks, indicating a probability that the mountains were once part of a sea bottom. The rock layers to be studied in the British Isles are estimated to have been deposited between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 years ago.

Mr. Iselin's research is intended to supplement the field information by showing whether sea beds now three or four miles below sea level were once one time possibly that much above it.

Proposed Air Treaty

The Pan-American Conference at Havana is now in its third week and so it is over to get a bird's-eye view of what it is likely to accomplish. Undoubtedly much good will and cordiality have been expressed, and this has been largely due to the tact and geniality of Charles E. Hughes, the head of the delegation from the United States. But what are the practical results likely to be?

Apparently at least one definite treaty—an aviation treaty—will result from the conference, and an arbitration agreement may also be

drawn up. Other matters will most likely be dealt with by means of resolutions which will not bind the different governments, but which will express the desires and hopes of the conference.

Election Days in Japan

On Jan. 21, the Japanese Diet was dissolved, and Japan is now living through the excitement of an election campaign. This is the first election held under universal manhood suffrage in that country, and so it is not surprising that the interest is intense and that little else is discussed along the streets or in the press.

For the first time women are campaigning chiefly on behalf of the proletarian parties which advocate woman suffrage, labor legislation, a minimum wage, unemployment relief, and nationalization of the fertilizer industry.

Kaffir Children's Names

When Kaffirs name their "plicas" or children, a delightful imaginative quality is displayed. An individual characteristic often determines the name, but sometimes there is a wistful poetical quality about it. By way of example, there is the name "Chaka," meaning the bridegroom, or one who holds the secret of perpetual youth. Then there is "Kalipa," the brave; "Tandwi," the beloved; "Nhleleni," on the road.

Natives who work on the mines on their return home bring new names with them, such as Diamond, Basket, Sixpence, Red Bean, Cabbage, Breakfast, Scotchman, Athlone, Connaught, Prince of Wales, Royal Edward.

O'Linde is a famous surname among the natives, and its meaning, "the watcher," is from an old custom when women folk were guarded during time of war. A certain tribe who fled from their attackers are called O'Phiri, or mountain dwellers. Other fugitives who rallied in the valleys were called O'Banda, or those who follow the grass with frightened feet. Then there are O'Chulus, the ants, and O'Mbewes, or mice.

Hidden Household Objects

Each of the following sentences contains the name of a hidden household object, the letters appearing in their correct order:

1. Bill drew his chair up close to me and told me all about it.

2. Mr. McTabb roomed at our house for quite a while.

3. Uncle Ben cheerily remarked, "Yes, I enjoy the movies."

4. Our new boarder certainly does keep his hair very long.

5. That bric-a-brac was bought at the Pan-American show.

6. "I'll make some apple sauce," remarked my sister as she started to prepare dinner.

7. He was not able to do the work because he did not understand it.

8. Which airship is ahead now?

9. If you win, do wait for me and tell me all of the details.

10. I am sure that will be delicious.

Curly Locks

The one shown is a multiplication, the other is an addition. Every home should have both. Interesting, instructive, and attractively boxed. Each postpaid. 15c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. SUSIE M. STRATTON  
Author and Publisher, KOLA, KAN., U. S. A.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I took Sponge to see the mother of the little kitten that ol' Spike wants to get for his mistress.

And after introducing her I said: "Sponge knows ol' Spike about as well as I do and she can tell you the kind of dog he is."

After which they went off to one side and did a lot of meowing and purring were so quiet about it that I couldn't hear what was said.

When they finished though, they were all smiles and the little kitten's mother said: "Well I've decided to let Spike have the kitten."

Then she let us have a peek at him—Wow! I exclaimed ol' Spike will be tickled to pieces when he sees how cute the kitten is!

The Adventures of Waddles

I SAID TO GROUNDHOG, MUCH WE HEAR REGARDING YOU THIS TIME OF YEAR.

SOME FOLKS, SAID HE, TO MY SURPRISE, INTER THAT I AM WEATHER WISE.

THE FOLLOWING WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE LETTERS:

Marjorie R. (11), Oak Park, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothy H. (12), Chicago, Ill.  
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THE JUNIOR CAMP OF HORSEMANSHIP FOR BOYS 8 TO 16

Complete equipment. Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. 20 miles from Boston. Included are accessible. All Land and Water Sports.

Every Boy Rides Every Day

Write for catalog or telephone literature to: ALLEN KAPLAN, RITCHIE, Director of Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.

Mashnee The Island Camp

Mashnee Camp for Young Boys  
The Cape Cod Sailing Camp for Boys  
The Cape Cod Sailing School  
For information address  
M. W. MURRAY, Director  
149 Cabot Street, Newbury, Mass., or  
C. C. FORD, Associate Director  
118 Rensselaer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages

CAMP ROPIOA

Representing our standard of thought

PERFECTION IS OUR AIM

on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine

GEORGE A. STANLEY, Director  
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.



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CORPORATION  
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SECURITIES CORPORATION  
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ITY, AUTO-  
MOBILE, BUR-  
GLARY AND  
EVENY RESIDE

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES  
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1908

INCREASE IN

# STEEL OUTPUT

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## Prices Firm With Another Advance Expected Soon—Structural Activity

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**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.**  
**CHICAGO, Feb. 2** — With another blast furnace stack lighted at Gar-

The sixth added in this district since the opening of this year, 27 out of 40 steel works stacks are active and steel making has advanced to \$5.00 per cent, or about 5 per cent higher than a year ago. A new high quarterly record is possible if this rate is maintained.

There has been no spectacular buying in the last few days, but

Little new business has been booked here since 1990, says Chicago steel maker Nucor Corp. "We're not seeing any new business," says Nucor's president, John D. ...

shapes and plates, but this level will be established if another advance is announced, as expected, late this month. Producers have 2.10 cents in Chicago, as their goal in the present upward movement. Sheets are firm, as in other districts, and all will

in other districts, and all winter products except fencing have been marked up \$2 a ton.

The outlook in structural steel never has been better. In addition to more than 75,000 tons pending in large projects the Santa Fe Railroad will buy 20,000 tons for 1928 bridge work while the Chicago Civic Opera House, on which general contract

More than 20,000 tons of traffic fastenings have been placed in the last week. New rail orders are for \$5,000,000. Inquiry has been received for \$1,000 tons. Wire mill operations are up to 70 per cent. after many months at 50, and sheet mills producing at 75 per cent. of capacity.

While pig iron holds at \$18.50, Chicago furnaces, for sales in immediate territory, up to \$1.50 is conceded where competition compels. Heavy sales have been made in the Milwaukee district. Increased coke shipments reflect a heavier melt of iron at foundries. Scrap dealers are bidding up the market to cover but recent losses have not been recouped.

**STEEL'S UNFILLED ORDERS:** NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It is estimated incoming orders of Steel Corporation in January were about the same tonnage as in December, when unfilled business increased 518,430 tons to 3,972,874 tons.

Deliveries in January were above the previous month, so that gain in bookings is to be reported Feb. 10 will not be as pronounced. Latest estimates place an increase at around 300,000 tons, making forward business Feb. 1 about 4,300,000 tons, compared with 3,800,177 tons a year ago.

**ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN**  
Preliminary statement of Alabama Great Southern Railroad (controlled by Southern Railway) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net income of \$2,261,764 after taxes and charges, equal to \$10.09 a share earned on combined 224,927 shares common and preferred.

**BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Boston Insurance Company statement

for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, showed earnings of \$3,741,882, equal to \$187.00 a share on the 20,000 capital shares outstanding. Appreciation in securities during the year accounted for \$2,723,474 of the profits. Dividends of \$340,000 (17 per cent) were paid during the year.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Consols for money today were 55½. De Beers was 14, Rand Mines 3½. Bar silver was 26½ an ounce. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short and three months' bills were 4½ per cent.

Ry oper rev.....	\$9,879,150	\$10,551,416
Net .....	2,347,472	2,390,616
Surplus after chrgs	303,565	497,416

Commercial Credit Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of \$1,288,471 after interest, federal tax and subsidiary dividends, etc., compared with \$1,100,626 in 1926.

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**A. HOLLENDEY & SON**

A. Hollender & Son for the year end Dec. 31 showed net profit of \$671.00 after charges and federal taxes, compared with \$711,309 in 1926.



## SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wood pulp exports in December were valued at \$3,812,646, and exports of paper at \$11,513,290, as compared with \$4,354,177, and \$10,847,963, respectively, in December, 1936.

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Exchanges . . . .	\$108,000,000	\$1,943,000,000
Year ago today.	125,000,000	
Telephone	45,000,000	125,000,000

Acceptance Market  
Prime Eligible Banks:

**Lending Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta .....	3 1/2%	Budapest .....	6
Boston .....	3 1/2	Calcutta .....	7
Cleveland ....	3 1/2	Copenhagen ....	5

Minneapolis . . .	4	Madrid . . . . .	5
New York . . . .	3½	Paris . . . . .	3½
Philadelphia . . .	3½	Prague . . . . .	5½

Foreign Exchange Rates		
Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:		
Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev. Parity
Demand	\$1.867	\$1.867 1/2 \$1.865

Italy—lira.....	.0529%	.0529%	.193
Germany—mark.....	.2384	.2384	.238

Portugal-escudo	.0500	.0500	1.080
Rumania-leu	.0062	.0062	.192
Spain-peseta	.1708 1/2	.1710	.192
Sweden-krona	.2634	.2633	.2633
Switzerland-franc	.1923 1/2	.1924	.1924
Yugoslavia-dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong-dollar	.5005	.5208	.542

Phil Islands—peso	.4956	.4956	.30
Sta Stiments—dol	.5725	.5725	.567
South America			

Canada-dollar...	99 1/2	99 1/2	1.00
Cuba-dollar...	99 1/2	99 1/2	1.00
Mexico-dollar...	437 1/2	432 1/2	493 1/2

\*Par unsettled.

**AMERICAN CHICLE INCOME**  
American Chicle Company reports for

and preferred stock dividends, to \$6.75 a share on the outstanding 130,530 shares of no-par common stock. The

mon shares, compared with \$4.55 a share in 1994.

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

[illegible]

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**Japanese in Sakhalin Area**

Japanese concessionaires are actively developing the Sakhalin territory, which may add a considerable share to the general output during the next few years.

Soviet publicists attribute many of their diplomatic difficulties in Eng-

Mexico and Venezuela. It now yields precedence only to the United States. And its significance in this respect seems likely to increase with the passing of time. The Baku and Grozny fields show no signs of ex-

development of the oil export operations, is making adequate appropriations for new drilling.

**Likened to Credit Facilities**  
Contributors by Head of C

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Mr. Goldman has just completed a extensive study of installment buying. It embraces not only the con-

ment of installment purchasing throughout the country generally for

**National Conference Urged**  
Mr. Goldman has recently been

"Installment buying not by th

"There is however, a pressing need for regulation that will be based upon the highest ethics of consumer credit, and that is why some of the ablest men in American industry, and

### Widespread Use of Credit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BONNYA. There were but two short

1



1

000. Today there are 55 labor banks in the United States with a total capital of \$10,435,180—every dollar of

last few years and according to an accepted estimate, 500,000 of them are employees and 1,000,000 are customers of the stock-selling corporations while almost all are included in the classes identified directly with installment buying. Of bondholders

a large proportion of the increase in the last seven years has been re-

Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 12.

J. G. Brill Corp. declared dividends of \$1.25 on its "A" stock and regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on preferred, both payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 14.

W. J. McCahan Sugar Refinery & Mo-

W. L. Bannberger & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the Class A, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 9.

dividends, payable June 2 to stock of record May 12, Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 11, and Dec. 1 to stock of record

Quilasat Mills declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 4.

Atlas Powder Co. declared the usual dividend for the quarter of \$1 on no-par common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 4.

\_\_\_\_\_

Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred, payable April 3 to stock of record March 12.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average oil production in the United States the week ended Jan. 23 was 2,330 barrels, as compared with 2,380,900 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 25,650 barrels.

regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

1



# RADIOCASTING SENATE TALKS NOT PROBABLE

Many Difficulties Prevent  
Country From Hearing  
Daily Debates

WASHINGTON—It would be impracticable to install a public address system in the United States Senate, but it would be possible, through the medium of a coast-to-coast network of stations on government property, to radiocast the proceedings of the Senate. This is the gist of a report just transmitted to the Senate by Secretary of War Davis and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur in compliance with a resolution of the Sixty-eighth Congress asking for an investigation and report on the proposal to install receiving apparatus at each Senator's desk and radiocast senatorial speeches to the country.

The report was prepared by Commander Stanford C. Hooper, United States Navy, and Lieut.-Col. Joseph O. Mauborgne of the Signal Corps, United States Army, both radio experts. Complying with the resolution, they found:

First, The equipment of the Senate Chamber with electrical transmission and receiving apparatus such that without defacing the Senate Chamber each Senator at his desk may individually and clearly hear, without the use of a head receiver, the proceedings of the Senate at all times in whatever tone of voice conducted.

This installation is impracticable at the present stage of the art of radio or telephone transmission.

Second, The equipment of the Senate Chamber with electrical transmission and receiving apparatus such that without defacing the Senate Chamber each Senator at his desk may individually and clearly hear, without the use of a head receiver, the proceedings of the Senate at all times in whatever tone of voice conducted.

# Austria Is Radiocasting Pictures Every Evening

Inexpensive Apparatus Now on Market and  
Picture Transmission Is Accepted As  
Part of Radiocasting Art

Despite the rapid technical developments that have taken place in radio in the United States, it is interesting to note that Austria has forged ahead so rapidly that it has evidently taken first position from a picture transmission viewpoint. Just how the first picture may be a point of argument, but Austria is the first country, to our knowledge, to have in a definitely established radiocast basis with regular apparatus, developed to a non-experimental, production viewpoint, available to the regular listener.

V. D. H.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Fulgograph picture radiocasting apparatus, so-called after its inventor, Capt. Otto Fulgograph, is now an actual reality in the radio world, as may be seen from the repeated success of the inventor's demonstrations in Vienna. Not only have pictures of a surprising clarity and beauty of tone been produced, but it has been possible for the onlooker to follow their development line by line.

Seventeen years have elapsed since Captain Fulgograph first began experimenting in electro-chemical picture telegraph systems, and though he had previously evolved other apparatus, which had a greater or lesser degree of success, it was not until the invention of the present model, the Fulgograph that results were absolutely satisfactory. This apparatus has the distinction of being easy to manipulate; light in weight, and cheap.

All that is needed for its use is a two-valve receiving set, unless the apparatus is connected to a radio transmitter, or to an ordinary wire telephone line. The amateur finds no difficulty whatever in using the apparatus, as may be seen from the success of several amateur wireless enthusiasts in London. In fact, Captain Fulgograph claims that the process is as simple as the present method of transmitting music. With a two-valve set, pictures as clear as those from an expert photographer can be obtained, and 4 minutes suffice for the whole process, provided the picture is the standard size for this machine, i. e., 9 by 12 cm.

The greatest difficulty in the past in all experiments in picture transmission was the blurring of the photograph caused by an interval between the sending out and the receiving. This has now been overcome by Captain Fulgograph in his new apparatus. The method of procedure is as follows:

The picture to be sent is first transferred to thin copper leaf by photograph. After the development, the leaf is then partially covered with isolating layers, impervious to the electric current. It is then placed on a revolving cylinder, which, turns once a second, and is tapped intermittently with a metal needle charged with current. According to whether the needle meets the exposed metal of the copper leaf, or the isolating layers, the circuit is completed or broken, so that short currents are thus piled up one after the other, as in the case of the microphone.

These now are transmitted through the ether to the receiving station, where they excite exactly corresponding vibrations, which are transmitted by an electric needle to an identical apparatus as that used for transmission, except that the revolving cylinder has in this case been

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# MEXICO COMPLETING 1384 NEW SCHOOLS

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MEXICO CITY—Mexico's rural school building is receiving much impetus as a result of present projects being rushed to completion before the opening of the summer. There will be completed within the next six months, 1384 of these schools to be added to the 3435 already in existence.

Final plans for finishing these schools have been approved by President Calles. The program calls for completion as follows by months: January, April; February, 300; March, 400; April and May, 267. It is also announced that rural school inspectors have been increased from 33, in 1927, to 117 for 1928. Many teachers have received assignments in the schools now being completed, and have left Mexico City to take up their new employment.

**VANCOUVER GRAIN EXPORTS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Official figures of grain exported through this port this season up to the end of the third week in January show that upward of 29,000,000 bushels have been moved. At that time stocks in elevators exceeded 4,000,000 bushels and there were 3257 cars in terminals and on British Columbia railway divisions with 4,500,000 bushels on board. Recently the port set a new record by despatching 1,500,000 bushels for export during one day.

**"TRAFFIC COURT" IN SCHOOL**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The John McCormick Public School has added a novel feature to its activity in the form of a model traffic court where the city's traffic laws are discussed and traffic "offenders" tried.

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throw of a switch.

All-electric—quiet, no hum or distortion. Safe. No batteries, liquids or adjustments. Exclusively designed cabinets. Built throughout by radio pioneers. Battery-operated sets too. Deferred payments if desired. See your designated Federal retailer.

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BUILT TO EXCEED YOUR EXPECTATION

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"This entertainment—via-the-air business is still an infant, nowhere near developed as yet to the degree of the motion picture, the legitimate stage and vaudeville arts. We believe that in the interchange of program ideas, and of directing technique lies the salvation of broadcasting and the road out of the wilderness of entertainment methods on the air. We are not at the present stage yet in program broadcasting: the little theaters and players guide us when the theater has attained its growth, but we can profit by their spirit and by the impulse of co-operative research as to methods and ideas of such organizations as the dramatic associations, if you will."

"Next year, at the second Radio Round Table, we hope to have here

**Local Classified**

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**REAL ESTATE**

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**HOUSES IN ATTENTION**

House-in-the-Pines  
Established 1908  
16 Fousting Ave., Cantonville, Md.  
(A suburb of Baltimore)  
For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious and beautiful home, this is the place. A beautiful home with a large garden, swimming pool, and tennis court. Price \$10,000.00. Write to: Room 2, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

MIDDLE-AGED MANUFACTURER requires the services of a young woman capable of styling hair and must have a color sense and knowledge of fabrics but need not actually draft patterns; she is probably an artist herself. Write to: Room 2, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

COMPANION-ATTENDANT: Good position housekeeper, companion; private home; references; Write MRS. M. H. STULL, 207 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**FOR SALE**

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocratic of tweed for golf & outdoor wear; discount 10% on all lengths by mail; postage paid; samples free. NEWELL, 320 Stornoway, Scotland.

**DISTRIBUTORS WANTED**

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Broadway <b>DANIEL'S TAXI SERVICE</b> <b>Seven-Passenger Sedans</b> <b>DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE</b> Office 106 New Main Street Telephone: Yonkers 5533-4300 <b>Meats—Poultry—Fish</b> <b>Vegetables—Fancy Fruits</b> <b>BROADWAY MARKET</b> Telephone 6563—8111—8112 G. H. Luthile, Prop. 359 So. Broadway <b>Hudson Fuel Company</b> <b>Quality and Service</b> Since 1859 Phone Yonkers 1250 <b>The HOLLYWOOD FLORIST</b> <b>Flowers for All Occasions</b> A. N. MASSAS, Prop. 36 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 2344 Greenhouses: Palmer Ave. and Saw Mill River Road Telephone Yonkers 5880 <b>FLOWERS BY WIRE</b> <b>MILLIOT—Florist</b> 19 North Broadway Tel. Yonkers 2324

## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

Papered With Stamps  
 More than half a million stamps,  
 worked into artistic designs, have  
 been used for papering one room and  
 the hall of a house in Simons Town,  
 South Africa.



Bakersfield, California: The  
 only men whose political opinions  
 differ widely now are those  
 who belong to the same party.

THE HARMONICA  
 Owing to the increasing popularity  
 of the mouth organ in all portions  
 of the world, harmonica factories in  
 Germany are said to be rushed with  
 orders for the tuneful pocket instru-  
 ment.

More Dogs in England  
 Dog licenses have increased in  
 England from 1,900,000 in 1921 to  
 2,800,000 in 1926; that means about  
 one dog to every 17 inhabitants.

San Francisco Chronicle: City  
 officials' task in China is to  
 bring orders out of chaos.

Amsterdam's Bridges  
 Amsterdam, Holland, is built on  
 90 islands; these are connected by  
 850 bridges.

Torino Blade: When an Italian  
 feels like forecasting the early  
 downfall of Mussolini he goes  
 outside of Italy to exercise his  
 prophetic gift.

Canada's Exports  
 Wheat is Canada's principal  
 export and newspaper paper  
 ranks second in value.

Arkansas Gazette: Book of stu-  
 dents publishes a complete list  
 of wedding expenses and the per-  
 sons to whom they are assigned.  
 Naturally, most of the bridal  
 costs are added on father.

Harvard's Endowment  
 Harvard University has an en-  
 dowment of \$52,000,000.  
 Boston Herald: It will be a  
 shirt-sleeve democracy in house-  
 the last word of that kind.

## THE MONITOR READER

1. Is a walking stick carried or worn?—Editorial.
2. How will the interlocking of bumpers on automobiles be prevented?—Odds and Ends.
3. Who must choose between bending and bounding?—Random Rambling.
4. What becomes of your used car after you sell it?—News Section.
5. How may economy be practiced in children's clothes?—Fashions and Crafts.
6. How can one make the most out of books?—Home Forum Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

## What They Say

ERNEST BARKER: "In an age of feverish production and unceasing activity, the gospel of the right use of leisure and of training for that right use still needs to be taught."

LADY ABERDEEN: "The fundamental of good citizenship today is to safeguard the welfare of the citizens of tomorrow."

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK: "The twentieth century before it is through, will see a renaissance of spiritual life in general and of religion in particular."

FERENC MOLNAR: "We are living in an age of internationalism, and the stage reflects the spirit of the age."

DR. E. R. COCKRELL: "America is building cities more rapidly than any other nation of history."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB: "The way to be successful is to have confidence in the men around you."

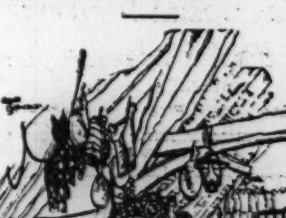
THE REV. JAMES REID: "Faith has swept the word 'impossible' from the dictionary."

## A Thought for Today

TO BE perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of man.  
 —Addison

## In Lighter Vein

They Don't  
 The Ruralist: "Yes, ma'am, that castle is an old landmark. It might be at least nearly 500 years old. And, believe me, madam, they don't build such ancient castles nowadays."



Visitor: "That old clock is very pretty, but it seems to keep very bad time."

Old Lady: "Oh, you have to understand it—I know that when it says half-past six and strikes eleven that it is really half-past eight."

Not a Paying Concern  
 Visitor: "Do you find poultry-keeping pays?"  
 Farmer: "Well, no, I can't say it pays me, but it pays my son Mike."

Visitor: "How's that?"  
 Farmer: "Well, you see, I bought him the fowls, I have to pay for their keep and buy the eggs from him, and he eats them."

—Weekly Scotsman.

Fair Warning  
 Don't Miss Reading "His Old Bride," A THRILLING LOVE STORY IN SEVEN INSTALLMENTS. —Advertisement in Smart Set.

The honest printer is back on the job.

The Beggar  
 She: "They say her wedding beggared description."  
 He: "More than that."  
 She: "Indeed?"  
 He: "Yes, it beggared her father." —Passing Show.

The Logical Place  
 Lady: "I'd like a magazine for a boy—about ten years old."  
 New Salesman: "We haven't any as old as that, madam. Have you tried the local dentist's office?"



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1923

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Austria Forging Ahead Unaided

AUSTRIA'S ability to stand on its own feet and to make progress after the withdrawal of the guiding hand of the League of Nations is amply and convincingly set forth in the highly authoritative statement of O. S. Philpotts, O. B. E., British Commercial Secretary in Vienna, as expressed in his last annual report, recently issued in London by the Department of Overseas Trade. Mr. Philpotts has lived for many years in Vienna and was a journalist there for some time before becoming Commercial Attaché of the British Legation. He has the reputation of being one of the best informed and soundest experts on the economic affairs in Austria to be found in Europe.

It was on June 30, 1922, that the Council of the League of Nations terminated the functions of the Commissioner-General in Austria, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman. In Mr. Philpotts' opinion, the ending of the control has had little effect on the Austrian state finances except in a further increase of expenditure, which is counterbalanced, however, by the growth of receipts. The improvement since the League of Nations took the country in hand in 1922, he remarks, has been so great that every year the pessimists have said it could not last. And yet every year the revenue has continued to increase and substantial working surpluses have been attained.

Mr. Philpotts notes that the Austrian currency has now been stable nearly five years (his report is from October, 1922, to October, 1927). During the fourteen months ending last October, he points out, Austria has shown that it can now maintain the value of the schilling without the assistance of outside control, although the country still has the advantage of the moral support and advice of the League in various ways. One of these is, for instance, the retention of an adviser to the national bank appointed by the League. Ever since the summer of 1922 Mr. Philpotts has observed a marked improvement in Austria's economic condition. It is possible to imagine that, after the help the League had given, the freedom from strict supervision stimulated the Austrians to greater activity in order to prove their right to this liberty.

Two other points to which the British Commercial Secretary draws attention are extremely interesting. The first is that "the Austrian market has great possibilities of expansion for Western countries, not only because of the process of economic recovery, but also because its foreign trade is slowly developing along new lines." Before the war the high customs barriers round the former monarchy compelled the inhabitants of the present Austria to buy most of what they did not make themselves in other parts of Austria-Hungary. Now they have the whole world to choose from on equal terms. They purchase wherever they think the best goods are to be found for the most reasonable prices. The second point of special interest at the moment is that, with reference to broadcasting, Austria has the largest proportion of registered listeners on the European continent, nearly 300,000 among a population of 6,500,000.

In conclusion, Mr. Philpotts remarks that the trend of affairs in Austria since the raising of League control has fully justified this step being taken, and that there does not exist the slightest danger of a sudden economic breakdown in Austria. Austria today, he declares, is on its feet. Coming from one with such experience in Austria and such authority, this appraisal of that country's progress is most reassuring and helpful. Why should the unfortunate experiences of the past be recalled? It is the future that must be reckoned with, and the present, as indicated by Mr. Philpotts, augurs well for this future. There is no nation but feels sympathetic toward Austria, and no people but will welcome this confirmation of the economic rehabilitation of that state.

### "Guinea Pigs" at Wisconsin

WITH characteristic keenness the undergraduates of the University of Wisconsin have pinned the term "guinea pigs" to the students in the Experimental College, organized last fall in that institution by Dr. Alexander Melikjeff, formerly president of Amherst. The aptness of the epithet is indicated by the resolution of the university regents which gives authority "to formulate and to test under experimental conditions suggestions for the improvement of methods of teaching, the content of study, and the determining conditions of undergraduate liberal education."

A fair cross-section of the freshman class has been chosen for the experiment, although for the present no women have been included. Some 120 men, together with a dozen teachers, selected for their adherence to liberal ideals of education, have residence in a single building. They thus form a community within the university. Recitations, lectures, quizzes and all the usual paraphernalia of semester hours and quality points have disappeared, along with courses, required or elective. All students are dealing with the same subject matter, for example, some important episode in the life of civilization, such as Athens in its great period, or England in the nineteenth century, or the industrial revolution. During the two years of this experiment it will be possible to study as a whole two or possibly three great episodes and their bearing upon contemporary civilization. The current method of attempting to understand a civilization by studying "subjects," Dr. Melikjeff declares, is like trying "to make trees by nailing together planks or gluing together sawdust."

The primary task of the Experimental College is to develop intellectual initiative and independence. Instead of daily being spoon-fed across the lecturer's desk, the student will be turned loose to read, in the English sense of that word, for himself. On the basis of this reading he will make written and oral reports to his instructor. Conferences between the two will take place often enough for the teacher to know somewhat intimately what goes on in the thought of his pupil. Furthermore, there will be discussion groups in which larger numbers will participate—an advance upon the tutorial idea.

A recent news dispatch from Madison states that the students of the Experimental College study "in an atmosphere of easy informality, in comfortable chairs and without educational duress of any sort." Possibly this is the explanation of the present enthusiasm for the new method and for the forecast of its eventual success. However, it is not all smooth sailing. Some students, products of city and small town high schools and military academies, in which routine was regulated for them, are unable to make the best use of their new freedom. Just now most of them are to all appearances happy, albeit somewhat self-conscious, "guinea pigs." It may well be the case that before the experiment is finished at least a little "educational duress" will not be found amiss. Self-education is more interesting, but not less easy, than the old kind.

What goes on this year and next in Dr. Melikjeff's Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin will be watched with the greatest interest. How will these young men acquire their "tool" subjects which presumably they could not have completed before entering the university and with which the first two years are so largely concerned? Will these studies be postponed until their junior and senior years? How will it seem to go back to courses, majors and minors, "subjects," lectures, quizzes and examinations after two years of informality, comfortable chairs and no "duress," educational or otherwise? These questions and a score of others await an answer. It will be had sometime in the fall of 1929, when these young men find themselves enrolled along with other members of the junior class in the regular work of the university.

### The Brookhart Film Bill

ALTHOUGH this is the off season in motion pictures so far as production is concerned, the film industry continues to be very much in the news. It is interesting to note that the block-booking method of distributing of photoplays continues to be a sort of storm center for many of the disputes within and without the industry. On Monday and Tuesday of this week a group called the Unaffiliated Independent Exhibitors of America met in Chicago with the object of working out the details of a proposed new standard contract to be used in transactions between producers and exhibitors. It was with the object of restoring competition to the business of allocating films for distribution that a bill was filed last month in Congress by Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa. This, according to the description in the Congressional Record, is "A bill (S. 1667) to prevent obstruction and burdens upon interstate trade and commerce in copyrighted motion-picture films, and to prevent the restraint upon the free competition in the production, distribution and exhibition of copyrighted motion-picture films."

The legislation aims to prevent "further monopolization" of the motion-picture business by prohibiting blind booking and block booking of motion pictures, prohibiting the "arbitrary allocation" of such films to theaters in which the producers have an interest and prohibiting the "arbitrary refusal" to book such films to theaters in which they have no interest. This bill is now before the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

At the hearings held by the Federal Trade Commission in New York last October the issue was clearly divided between the producer-distributor-exhibitor interests on the one hand and the unaffiliated exhibitor interests on the other. The only complaints about block-booking practices came from the unaffiliated independent exhibitors, that is, from men operating theaters in which the producing-distributing-exhibiting group had no financial interest.

Unaffiliated independent exhibitors, with others who are seeking the restoration of competition to the system of allocating films, assert that the motion-picture business is a specialized industry in which goods are produced that are of unique value, goods that may be copyrighted and given special governmental protection, whereas shoes and other merchandise which have entered into decisions that are quoted in support of the argument that the buyer has a right to choose his customer are not copyrighted products. Hence the use of the word copyright in the Brookhart bill becomes significant.

What really makes the motion picture unique among commercial products is the fact that it is affecting the manners and morals of the whole family life in the United States. Block booking as now practiced penalizes the independent exhibitor who has a conscience about the moral tone of pictures he is showing to his public. He is required to pay for all the pictures he buys blindly in a block, whether he wishes to show them or not, and whether they turn out to be what he thought he was buying or not.

To be sure, there are film boards of arbitration set up in the various distributing zones. To these boards grievances may be presented for adjustment. But that the present form of arbitration is not working satisfactorily to many independent exhibitors is made evident by the demands raised in Chicago this week for a modified plan that will not permit this board to be dominated by arbitrators whose business interests lean more toward the producer-distributors than toward the unaffiliated independent exhibitors. The public, then, has a vital concern in these recurrent objections to the compulsory block booking and blind booking of motion pictures as now practiced.

### Chile Watchful of Oil Exploitation

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch from Santiago recently announced that the Chilean Chamber of Deputies has approved a government bill suspending all oil concessions, except to natives, and the question naturally arises as to what action the Chilean Senate will take in the matter when the bill comes before that body.

Heretofore not a great deal has been heard about oil possibilities in Chile, although exploration indicates that deposits of value are likely to be found in this South American Republic. Perhaps the more systematic exploitation of this natural resource in neighboring Peru has

encouraged the Chileans in the belief that nature has been no less bountiful with respect to oil in their country.

Now, with the Chamber of Deputies also appropriating 10,000,000 pesos for the purpose of a thorough investigation of the oil situation, the contention of those opposed to the exclusive concession bill for natives undoubtedly will be considered before the bill can become law. It is argued, for instance, that Chile possesses neither the technical skill nor sufficient capital to enter into oil exploration and exploitation on a big scale, and that for this reason to exclude foreign capital would only react in an unsatisfactory manner. It is certainly true that foreign capital in the past has been only an aid to Chilean progress, and the recent bond issue for nearly \$46,000,000 placed in the United States is proof conclusive that Chile knows where to go for money when such is needed.

It is most proper that Chile should do all in its power to increase its revenue, and if oil exists in large enough quantities to warrant operations on a big scale, no barrier should be placed in the way. Up to the present time nitrate and copper have constituted the two largest items bringing wealth to the country. But the increase in the manufacture of synthetic nitrate has no doubt informed the Chileans that competition of this kind compels searching into other natural resources if such abound. Perhaps the Chamber of Deputies was merely taking time by the forelock in an effort to protect the oil industry when once it got under way in earnest.

It is, of course, possible that the bill as approved still permits native concession holders to invite foreign capital to participate. That American co-operation in the past has worked only to the advantage of Chile there seems hardly a doubt. Since 1915 United States investments rose from \$15,000,000 to more than \$450,000,000 at the present time. In fact, this country has more money invested in Chile than in any other nation of South America. Chilean Government securities and bank bonds taken by American investors alone amount to some \$134,000,000.

Chile is not to be blamed for taking every possible precaution with regard to its future oil industry. But it would seem equally possible for the National Congress to pass such legal measures as would afford adequate protection, even though foreign capital participates in the development of the oil resources. Perhaps when the bill becomes available in its entirety it will be found to contain clauses that, instead of being prohibitive merely, are properly protective to both native interests and such others as might prove of a decided benefit to the development of the industry.

### A Prohibitionist from Conviction

SIR WILFRED T. GRENFELL, known the world over for his self-sacrificing work on behalf of the fisher folk of Labrador during the past thirty-five years, has come out unqualifiedly in favor of prohibition. That a man of his caliber should thus have expressed his opinions on this subject is of the utmost value, especially from the point of view of the young man, who often takes his first drink because he thinks that thereby he is proving himself to be "manly." Sir Wilfred is a prohibitionist from conviction, as a result of his own experience and observation. Let us hear what Sir Wilfred has to say on the subject.

In the course of an article from his pen in *Youth Canada* he puts his position in a nutshell when he shortly declares: "My standpoint is simply that liquor is unnecessary and bad." He adds that while alcohol is not allowed to be sold on any part of the coast on which he is working, so surely as it comes and an illicit sale begins, one sees its evil results immediately.

As a sailor, Sir Wilfred knows what havoc can be wrought by liquor on board ship. He has seen, he says, ships lost through collisions, because the captain had been taking a "little alcohol." It must be remembered that "Dr. Grenfell," as one still from long association feels inclined to style him, speaks not only as a sailor but as a medical man, and he thoroughly explodes the claim that alcohol is a remedial agent. Speaking from his own experience, he says: "We can get just as good results without it, and I always fear its power to create a desire for itself. It is not necessary for happiness, for I have known no set of men happier and enjoying their lives more than the crews of my own vessel and the many, many fishermen who, like ourselves, neither touch, taste nor handle it."

In concluding this eloquent sermon on the evils of alcohol, Sir Wilfred says:

If I ever have the opportunity given to me to say a word at any time or in any place, which could help to inhibit the use of alcohol as a beverage, so long as I can stand upon my feet I shall be proud to get up and speak it.

### Editorial Notes

Building and loan associations in the United States have grown so rapidly and been so well managed that their resources of \$7,065,000,000 are more than the capital resources of all the national banks. About 85 per cent of the resources is invested in first mortgages on dwellings occupied by the owners, a great factor in solving the nation's housing problem.

Two national college fraternities at the University of Florida—Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Theta—have signed an agreement for an annual football game to be played during each of the next ninety-nine years. What a forward pass!

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago evidently believes in letting his riches take wings, as he has presented a check for \$10,000 to Commander Richard E. Byrd to assist him in his flight to the Antarctic.

Some people will spend \$10 worth of time hunting up a bargain that saves \$5 and then declare they got \$20 worth of fun out of it. Are they \$5 behind or \$15 ahead?

"Sugar growers of two nations, linked by pact," is a newspaper headline. Presumably a case of "linked sweetness long drawn out."

The fellow who pays attention is rarely anything out of pocket.

### The Cats Meow

WHEN I had finished reading Balderson's letter, the Home Secretary's face bore an expression of grave concern.

"Three cats," she said, then repeated somewhat dolefully, "three."

"It seems a lot of cats, doesn't it," I said, "for one family to undertake?"

"Three cats," she answered, and sighed. "It's—it's awful. I never liked cats."

We fell silent and I reread Balderson's letter. "Dear Old Chap," he had written, "I am sending you three orange Persian cats. Knowing you to be a family man and much given to the love of dumb creatures, I am sure you will like them, although I must prepare you by telling you quite frankly that they are a beastly sort of thing. Very decorative and fluffy and they'll look perfectly spiffy in your green and gold living room, but my understanding of them is that they have mean dispositions and would rather fight than arbitrate."

"Orange Persians, as you may be aware, are the most elite of the feline family. They are noted for their far-fetched ennu, and their general demeanor indicates that they have been everywhere and seen everything. I warn you that they will look down on you and consider you common. These three appear to have come from opposing tribes, because they seem very unfriendly. Spit and claw and scratch without measure, but if anyone can make good citizens of them I am sure you can. When I tell my aunt that her beautiful but neglected Persians are at 'Resthaven' I am sure she will doubly enjoy her trip around the world. I wish you great joy."

So that was it. Balderson's affluent aunt had given him her three Persians while she cruised the globe. And Balderson, arch bachelor, in his bursting generosity, had given them to us. Three cats. I am glad they were not three elephants, because it would have been quite the same. Balderson would have given them to us. He has a habit of giving us things. But this, I thought, was too much. One cat, yes. One cat would be all right, and even stretching the point to its utmost, two cats could be endured. But three cats. No.

"I'll wire Balderson right away," I said, "and tell him to keep his cats. We just can't."

"Oh, no," interrupted the Home Secretary, "let them come. Perhaps they're not as bad as he paints them."

"Three cats," said the expressman as he delivered them to our door. "Sign here."

"Do you happen to know their names?" I inquired timidly as I signed.

"Names?" he repeated. "Cats. 'At's all I know. Three of 'em. Little Spiffies, I'd call 'em." He slammed the crate on the porch, pushed his pencil back of his ear, and was off.

The Persians were in separate compartments, crouched low in one corner, where they had lodged as the crate hit the floor. I pried up one of the slats and was greeted with a snarl and a hissing that backed me up. I pried up a second slat, with due caution, while the Home Secretary stood by with her chin cupped in her hand.

"Come kitty, kitty. Nice kitty," to which the Home Secretary added a few cajoling words. There was a golden flash in the afternoon sun, a whir like the rising wings of a pheasant, and kitty No. 1 took to the tallest timber at hand—a maple tree at the end of the porch. I removed the crate indoors before releasing the others and when they came out they catapulted—no pun is intended—out into the living room and were lost to view.

"Why my dear," I said to the Home Secretary in amazement, "that man Balderson has sent us wildcats!"

"Oh, no," she answered with her enduring patience that assuages all the woes of our little world, "only a little upset from their long journey."

I placed saucers of milk—grade A milk—in convenient places about the living room and under the maple tree. The cats declined to come out of hiding. I called "kitty, kitty, kitty," also "puss, puss, puss" in varying cadence from deep A to high C, but my tonal cajolery meant

nothing to the Persians. I got some choice bits of steak, raw and cooked, and placed them near the milk saucers. Still no response from the effete felines. Then I decided to meet the tired one more than half way, which I did by placing a bit of steak on a long pole and poked it up the tree as near as possible to the branch where the golden ball of expansive and expensive fur was lodged, but it blinked and gave no sign of ever having seen me before.

"Listen, cat," I said, "if you're coming to live in this house you've got to adjust yourself to our way of living. Do you think that's nice, staying 'way up in the tree like that? I don't know what they feed you on over in Persia, but the best I can give you is beef and milk, and my advice to you is to come down off your high horse and be a good fellow. We're your hosts, but you certainly are making it difficult for us to be hospitable."

The only answer I got was a half muffled sniff and a couple of blinks.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the Home Secretary and I sat up in our beds, awakened by the most terrible yowling I have ever heard.

"It's the Persians," we said in one breath. "What do you suppose?"

I leaped out of bed, switched on the lights and was down the hall in a jiffy. I peeped over the banisters into the living room and there were the three Persians, each sitting at the end of a triangle, their heads raised and giving vent to either songs of joy, songs of sorrow, or songs of hunger, which may be a combination of all three.

"How did you get in here?" I said to the one who had been up the maple tree. I didn't know which one it was, but it was one of them, of that I was positive.

"Yur-row-ow," it answered without explaining how it had entered our house which, up to that moment, I considered a proof.

"Well," I said, standing there, feeling ill at ease clad as I was, "it's after 4 o'clock in the morning and I don't know how you do over in your country, but in this little community we strive to maintain certain conventions, and one of them is 'early to bed and early to rise,' not this early."

"Yur-row-ow," remarked the second point of the triangle. The third one opened its mouth, but nothing came out.

For nearly an hour the Home Secretary and I sat at the head of the stairs and watched them. They explored every nook and cranny in the room, sniffing here, sniffing there, rubbing up against chairs and things and in a general way taking the place in from every point of view. Occasionally they came together, touched noses, and passed half audible remarks in a friendly tone. They seemed to like it. All their wild tendencies and the fractious reputation which Balderson had given them had disappeared. If they had been ill-tempered, snarly spiffies when Balderson knew them, they were as gentle as lambs now.

"Oh, you beautiful, beautiful creatures," the Home Secretary cried exultantly. "Welcome to 'Resthaven.' We're glad to have you, you pretty, pretty things. Come, come, you lovely, little dear."

The three wildcats looked up at us, then at one another. I think at that moment they decided to adopt us. The next we knew they were loping up the steps and nestling close to us. We stroked them gleefully, joyously, at 5 o'clock in the morning, mind you, stroked them gladly, proudly. Their tails waved like ostrich plumes on a Gainsborough hat as they wove in and out between us. And how gorgeously they purred!

"Cats," I said, "you're a bunch of good fellows and here's my hand on it. Of course, we can't give you the kind of life you'd expect in Persia, but such as we've got, you're welcome to it. But there's one thing I'd like to ask, if it isn't an invasion of your nocturnal methods. How did the maple-tree cat get in the house?"

The Home Secretary laughed, and I knew the end of my story had come.

"While you were asleep," she said, "I slipped down and welcomed him in!"

F. H. W.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

#### The Greatest Force

CHARLES F. STEINMETZ, who was unanimously recognized by the General Electric Company and other great similar organizations as the world's foremost electrical engineer, was once visiting my home.

While talking over with him prospective future inventions in connection with radio, aeronautics, power transmission, etc., I asked him "What line of research will see the greatest development during the next fifty years?" After careful thought he replied:

"Mr. Babson, I think the greatest discovery will be made along spiritual lines. Here is a force which history clearly teaches has been the greatest power in the development of men and history."

"Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been guessed at. When that day comes the world will see more advancement in one generation than it has seen in the past four."—Roger W. Babson, in *Forbes Magazine*.

#### "Twenty-two-Family Tree"

WE ARE familiar with the "family tree," but the "twenty-two-family tree" is a novelty, and even the keenest genealogist would have his hands and time occupied to keep his graph complete if it were a case of that kind of tree.

But no, the "twenty-two-family tree" is a Far Western product, the term being used to measure the size of forest giants of the Pacific coast. Some of the lumber trees out there are of such immensity that a mere thousand board feet is too small a unit of measure. So, further to what the imagination, the larger trees are called ten, twelve, or fifteen-house trees, indicating that a single sylvan giant contains sufficient lumber to build that number of a standard type of dwelling. And from Sacramento comes announcement of a splendid sequoia in Humboldt County that is of a lumber content sufficient for twenty-two homes.

Nor is this quite the largest the State has to offer, though the still more monumental growths, perhaps, all are inside the confines of national parks and, therefore, safe from degenerating into two or three dozen bungalows.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

#### Business as Usual

NEWSPAPERS of the Nation are expected to set their faces sharply against the old fetish that a presidential election year means hard times. There is nothing in the air or under the sea that warrants the belief that this year's politics can mar this year's business. There is absolutely nothing to worry about. Nothing can happen to stay the orderly progress or defeat the prosperity of the country. Those who talk hard times are merely bringing shadows into their own lives.—*Los Angeles Times*.

#### The Riddle of Genius

WHY does our country produce so few men of genius?

A fashionable answer is that we maintain too many schoolmasters. According to the newest "psychology," restraint and control and discipline are the root of all evil, and if only every child were allowed to develop freely according to its own inspired tastes, we should have a nation of geniuses. These enlightened critics insist, as Mr. George Smith summed them up to the Association of Head Masters, that all education at school cramps individuality, discourages originality, and by the methods of mass production gives the country a standardized mediocrity as the citizen of the future.

Mr. Smith makes the simple reply that the business of the school is not the production of genius, but of the ordinary abilities of civilized people, which men and women of genius need just as much as the average strap-

hanger, and without which the greatest genius is impotent. Though a boy have the mind of an Einstein, he needs to learn the multiplication table; though he were born a Shelley, he must be taught to write.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

#### A Voice in the Wilderness

WILL the public meekly admit that the evil has no remedy, and go on permitting newspapers to exploit crime and degeneracy for the money there is in it?

We believe not. We do not think the public is so supine and apathetic. We believe the time is coming, and not far distant, when that sordid perversion of journalistic enterprise will be suppressed by law. And, as a publisher of news, the editor of the *Telegram* would welcome such a law.—*Adrian (Mich.) Telegram*.

#### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Crowding Memories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent letter from Australia, expressing more appreciation for the essays on the Home Forum Page, which I read in a sense a complete surprise to me, and charming "open one" to O. S., started one reader on a train of happy reverie.

"What a mighty throng," she thought "there must be all over this world who know and love O. S. Know and love him because his 'here' brings to them their respective peace and happy contemplation."

To the writer the signature O. S. always brings the soft radiance of a far-distant star, yet felt as a fond smile, lighting the dark with delightful imagery or true philosophy as expressed in his much-loved essay "A Night in the City That May Be."

And the rapidly pressing throng, such a cheery one! M. T. G. with his unerring sense of beauty and his messages from far places; Dorothy Rowe, with a vision of wind-swept moors; P. K. E. G. R. Y. G. T.—many, many more; a multitude.

Each signature as it recalled itself meant not a person but a beautiful symbol. Some represented many beautiful thoughts that have come to be friends, comrades, giving courage and strength on gloomy days, or making bright days still brighter.

There was Katherine Collins' wonderful little verse "Others may be art glass of rainbow hue, but I choose a windowpane, the sun shines through—A clear pane, a clean pane, is what I would be. . . So that my friends would say, not what a lovely pane of glass, but what a lovely pane!" With what lift it sings its gay hope—"A clear pane! A clean pane!" "A lovely day!" And its aim is never far from me. Transparency, purity, tranquillity, a lovely life!

Then Ida Crocker Duncan, bringing the picture of a lonely (the loneliness so keenly felt) cabin turned by the birth of a little child into a lovely lamb's fold. As a flash of azure beauty is Clara Pratt Meadowcroft, "Blue, the way heaven grew—"

"All day I go up and down among plain, sober folks, wearing my blue radiance beneath my old gray coat. Yet that poem said to me, 'Doff your old gray coat.' So when it seems timely I do, but not for long. Isn't it strange, plain, sober folks dislike much radiance, but respond to a wee bit?"

How the memories crowd. More, still more they come, passing, a joyous procession, sometimes disorderly, crowding, pushing, because of my eager greeting, but ever with joyful response, my friends, companions, unseen but actual and eternal.

Precious, indeed; a golden hoard, never to tarnish, but ever grow brighter as increased understanding adds to the glow. These wondrous Monitor Memories. Kingsley, Mich. S. M. E.